Intermediary Foundation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

R E G I S T E R E D P O S T

UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM
Associate Deputy Chief Development Officer Planned Giving and Endowments
Planned Giving and Endowments George E. Hellman, JD

100 Raoul Wallenberg Place, SW Washington, DC 20024-2126

UNITED STATES

RE: DONATION
Mierlo, January 5 - 2021

Dear Mr. Hellman,

We send you the Annual Report 2020 of our foundation IFUD of Human Rights on data DVD-rom, (pdf-file). In the Annual Report you can find the information about the donation to the USHMM Museum.

Adolf Hitler called the national anthem “Deutschland,Deutschland über alles” on 1 August 1937 "the song that was sung for us Germans on most sacred revelation". From 1940 the Horst Wessel-song was added to the Deutschland-song each time. Millions of people sang themselves, Germany and the "Ostmark" included in "Her Blood and her grave". It came as no surprise that in 1945 the Allies in Germany, both songs, like all National-socialist songs forbidden.

The coupling of the "Deutschlandlied" with the "Horst-Wessel-Lied" during the Nazi era seriously damaged (lyrics and melody) of Joseph Haydn and the lyrics of Heinrich Hoffmann von Fallersleben. The German national anthem reminds too much of the Nazis. I want them to stop. Legal: First under Dutch law with a notarial deed, and then by means of an European Enforcement Order, in the Member States of the EU as well as Germany. [the concept of ‘uncontested claims' should cover all situations in which a creditor, given the verified absence of any dispute by the debtor as to the nature or extent of a pecuniary claim, has obtained either a court decision against that debtor] REGULATION (EC) No 805/2004 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 21 April 2004 creating a European Enforcement Order for uncontested claims.

Human rights and the Holocaust is used selectively at times and places that suits/suited the Dutch state itself. Anything that does not fit directly in their stable is automatically refused. In this way, international treaties and laws are also set aside. Everything revolves around maintaining the status quo and international trade.
They protect each other, “State corporate crime”.

The financial possibilities of the foundation "IFUD of Human Rights" to take action against the powerful Dutch state is minimal.We -IFUD of Human Rights together with Audio-Rarities- call on the Dutch State to take serious measures to stop all undemocratic tendencies towards all possible means. This case concern deliberately undemocratic, discriminatory and under the rule of law unworthy acts and/or omissions by the State of the Netherlands. It cannot be attributed to the coincidental concurrence of circumstances.The fact that the Dutch government has allocated more than 8.5 million euros for the establishment of the Holocaust Museum in Amsterdam does not mean that it is the to tolerate (also) the photoshopped images of dignitaries from the Dutch government provided with swastikas, SS-signs and Hitler mustaches that appear online.IFUD of Human Rights has already written several times to change the government's mind about this, to stop this and actually start actions.

Everything runs according to the Dutch legal system, no German or American law necessary. The Dutch state has always been reluctant to contest it. A lawsuit against the Dutch State is necessary before the civil court in The Hague to obtain a "judgment in absentia". This must be done with a Dutch lawyer.

- the most recent information we sent to the dutch State dates from January 2- 2020, and can be found on page 591 of the annual report.
- The letters by Wim Kok concerning Hitler's Inferno and the German national anthem can be found on page 569 - 570 of the annual report.
- The donation to the USHMM can be read on pages 182 / 222 / 225 / 226 and 227 of the annual report.

The museum plays a key role in putting the Dutch State under pressure, more than IFUD of Human Rights and Audio-Rarities can do. The Dutch State is clearly abusing its dominant position as a state. Although the foundation has had everything excellently documented in a notarial deed.

The financial overview of the foundation and Audio-Rarities can be found on page 968.

What actions can the USHMM start:

- The USHMM can send a letter to the Prime Minister in The Hague about the abuse,
- The USHMM can help to get media attention for this case and publish it,
- The USHMM may be able to help arrange an attorney for the case.

Yours Sincerely
IFUD of Human Rights
Chairman
J.P. van den Wittenboer

Data-DvD-rom (Annual report IFUD of Human Rights 2020)

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Intermediary Foundation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

R E G I S T ER E D P O S T

Minister of Justice and Security

Authorized on behalf of the Dutch State
D. Yesilgöz-Zegerius

PO Box: 20301
2500EH, THE HAGUE

Mierlo,11 January 2022
RE: For your information

His Excellency Yesilgöz-Zegerius,

Summenary.

The State of the Netherlands has only disputed the enforceable title above the notarial deed and that it was issued by the notary as a grosse in summary proceedings by a bailiff at the time in 2008. The content of the notarial deed in copy has not been contested further.

The foundation has previously found indications in the file that can currently make substantive handling of a dispute impossible due to abuse of procedural law by the State of the Netherlands. The independence of national courts falls within the scope of EU law and therefore under the control of the EU Court.

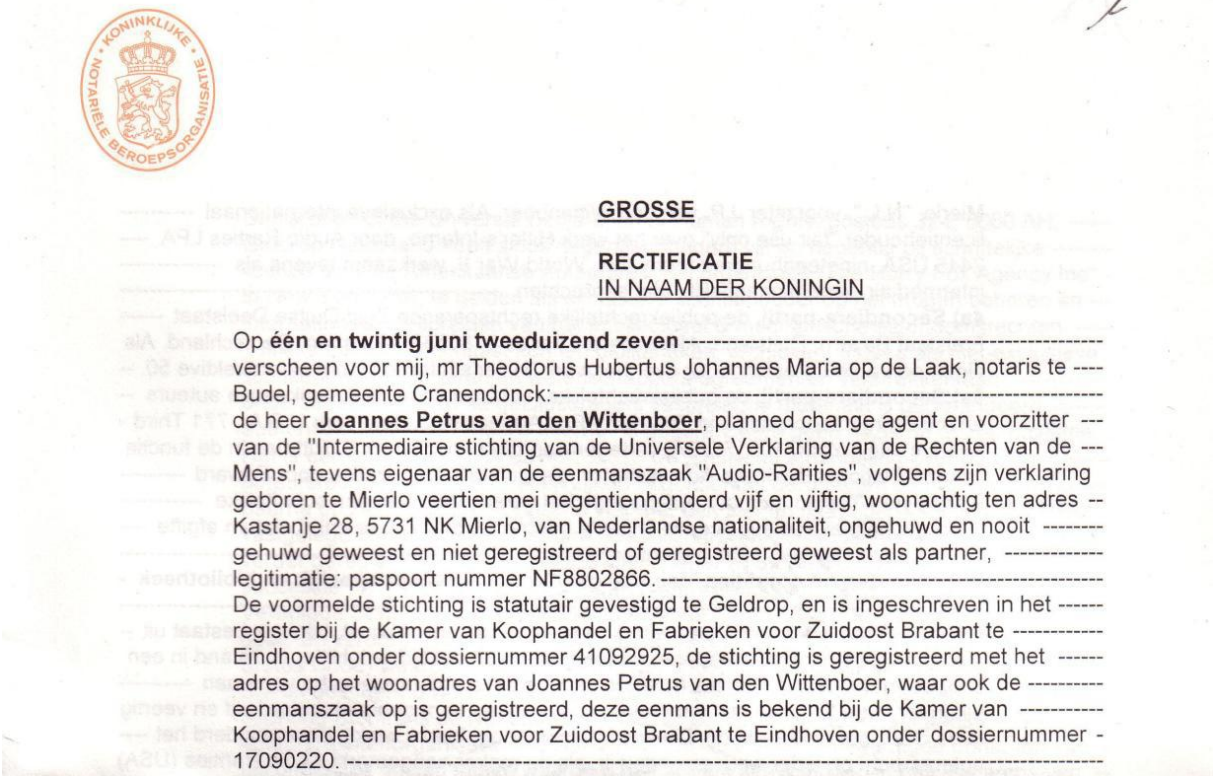
Access to Justice **:** Charter of Fundamental Rights, Article 47 (Right to an effective remedy) Charter of Fundamental Rights, Article 51 (Scope) Charter of Fundamental Rights, Article 52(3) (Scope and interpretation of the rights guaranteed and principles) Treaty on European Union (TEU), Article 4(3) TEU, Article 19.

The fact that the civil law notary was not allowed to place the enforceable title above the authentic deed in this case and to issue the deed as a grosse was successfully disputed earlier in 2008 . The contents of the authentic deed with attachments, however, remained undisputed . Pursuant to Article 149 Rv, the court must therefore assume that the verbatim text in the authentic rectification deed is correct as long as it has not been contested.

In view of the statement under oath in the notarial deed , it is not possible to assume a democracy, but a sham democracy. An integral parliamentary public inquiry will first have to take place into the state of the rule of law and democracy, in combination with the legal system with the hearing of all witnesses under oath. Tacit acknowledgment by the State of the Netherlands of the further content of the rectification notarial deed of dd. June 21, 2007, may culminate in a tacit consent default.

- Next page

1



GROSSE

RECTIFICATIE
IN NAAM DER KONINGIN

Op **één en twintig juni tweeduizend zeven** ----------
verscheen voor mij, mr Theodorus Hubertus Johannes Maria op de Laak, notaris te ----
Budel, gemeente Cranendonck:----------
de heer **Joannes Petrus van den Wittenboer**, planned change agent en voorzitter ---
van de "Intermediaire stichting van de Universele Verklaring van de Rechten van de ---
Mens", tevens eigenaar van de eenmanszaak "Audio-Rarities", volgens zijn verklaring
geboren te Mierlo veertien mei negentienhonderd vijf en vijftig, woonachtig ten adres --
Kastanje 28, 5731 NK Mierlo, van Nederlandse nationaliteit, ongehuwd en nooit -------
gehuwd geweest en niet geregistreerd of geregistreerd geweest als partner, ----------
legitimatie: paspoort nummer NF8802866. ----------
De voormelde stichting is statutair gevestigd te Geldrop, en is ingeschreven in het ------
register bij de Kamer van Koophandel en Fabrieken voor Zuidoost Brabant te ----------
Eindhoven onder dossiernummer 41092925, de stichting is geregistreerd met het ------
adres op het woonadres van Joannes Petrus van den Wittenboer, waar ook de ----------
eenmanszaak op is geregistreerd, deze eenmans is bekend bij de Kamer van ----------
Koophandel en Fabrieken voor Zuidoost Brabant te Eindhoven onder dossiernummer -
17090220. ----------

print / copy of the head of the notarial deed “In Naam der Koningin” for the first grosse October 8, 2007 dated June 21, 2007. This grosse v authentic deed does **not have any** enforceable force, because this is not permitted by the notary (judgment Kort court proceedings The Hague 2008, Court of Appeal The Hague (Vzr.) 21 February 2008 KG 07/13 (ECLI:NL:RBSGR:2008:1420).

AFSCHRIFT

RECTIFICATIE

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de heer **Joannes Petrus van den Wittenboer**, planned change agent en voorzitter ---
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Koophandel en Fabrieken voor Zuidoost Brabant te Eindhoven onder dossiernummer -
17090220. ----------

image / print head authentic rectification deed copy dated June 21, 2007

Introduction.

In 1998, the Ministry of Economic Affairs in The Hague discussed the main points and objectives with regard to the correct use of and with the Compact disc Hitler's Inferno (section 1b, attachments to the notarial rectification deed). At the time, the justified confidence was created that a legally valid and reliable legal relationship was entered into, which was subsequently confirmed by letter and signed. Also or as a result it entails that the State of the Netherlands must uphold this justified confidence as a reliable partner in warning against fascism and passing on the objective of making known the information about yesterday's lesson (testimony as a lesson for the future). Certain actions and/or omissions or behavior fall outside the framework of "fair use" in this project. To mention: abuse of….. ideas, negativism, obscenity, obscurantism, gestures, expressions, emblems, falsification of history etc.

"Fair Use" (a) only for certain specified activities , taking into account the legal information on orphan works. ; (b) only if such activities do not conflict with the exploitation of the copyrighted work; and (c) only if such activities do not unreasonably prejudice the legitimate interests of the author and/or work. In this way, most countries have enacted "fair use" or "fair dealing" laws that allow certain specified activities, including: personal research and study; Education; libraries.

Subject: Hitler mustaches, swastikas and other Nazi symbols.

Joan de Wijkerslooth de Weerdesteijn, President of the Board of Prosecutors General in the broadcast of "Two Today TV" November 26, 2003
https://archive.org/details/DeWijkerslоothTweeVandaag

International Network for Hate Studies INHS, Intermediary Foundation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, ' *Hate Crime2014 NL* ' (2014), (Dutch language)

https://archive.org/details/InternationalNetworkForHateStudies_201506

The deliberately allow hate crimes: Longer wait for appropriate action, the greater the risk that it also encourages copycat behavior and ultimately lead to scold,
threaten or violence. There is also a chance that society will soon regard such transgressive behavior as normal behavior and socially acceptable. The unfavorable assessment and take down of the foundation with Audio-Rarities to publicize the information about the CD "Hitler's Inferno" – the lesson of yesterday (testimony as a lesson for the future) by the State of the Netherlands. Have been treated disrespectfully and uninterested for decades by the various levels of government from high to low with a few exceptions. The foundation with Audio-Rarities is deliberately excluded (ostracism). The various agencies within the Dutch government that are supposed to protect the foundation did exactly the opposite: riddled with nepotism and a job carousel for failing politicians. It also appears that there is a rotation system in which ministers exchange posts and could even return to their old position after serious failure had previously been shown. My case shows how dysfunctional the system in the Netherlands is… system-wide.

The German national anthem is also under discussion.

Legislation.

For the admissibility of the claim, the obligation to state and the burden of proof lies with the State of the Netherlands to prove the inaccuracy of the notarial deed, together with an obligation to substantiate. The State of the Netherlands has had ample opportunity to adequately study the file and to obtain proper information from the notarial specialists of the State Attorney. The obligation to provide evidence with the burden of proof therefore does not lie with the foundation and Audio-Rarities. If the State of the Netherlands does not contest the claim (with reasons),
does not intend to, or the State is legally prohibited from disputing as yet; on the basis of Article 149 Rv, the court must then assume that the facts on which the claim is based in the authentic deed are correct and the court must therefore allow the claim. Concerns correction deed notarial dated June 21, 2007 that was issued for Eerste Grosse on October eight, two thousand and seven by mr Theodorus Hubertus Johannes Maria op de Laak, notary in Budel, municipality of Cranendonck, the issue of which is prohibited by the preliminary relief judge of the court in Den Hague in 2008. The notary may not place that title "in the name of the Queen" at the head of the deed, that is only possible -in this case- by a judge, (letter of January 2, 2020 by IFUD of Human Rights to Minister FBJ Grapperhaus of Justice and Security).

Fight Antisemitism.

Meeting year 2020–2021) 20 454 No. 170
kst-20454-170

Progress report implementation of war victims
LETTER FROM THE STATE SECRETARY FOR HEALTH, WELFARE AND SPORT

To the President of the House of Representatives of the States General The Hague, 12 April 2021.

On January 27, 2020, a large international gathering in Auschwitz-Birkenau commemorated the 75th anniversary of the liberation of the Nazi German extermination camp there. On behalf of the Netherlands, King Willem-Alexander and Prime Minister Mark Rutte attended this commemoration.

The approach to online antisemitism lies with the Ministry of Justice and Security. In addition, a National Coordinator for Combating Anti-Semitism was appointed in the spring of 2021 for the work area of the Minister of J&V, who fulfills a signaling and advisory function. For the implementation of this recommendation, reference is made to the project carried out by the Israel Information and Documentation Center (CIDI). This project is funded from the €3 million provided by the Ministry of J&V for the fight against anti-Semitism, the monitoring of online anti-Semitism and Holocaust denial. The CIDI has indicated that it wishes to make use of the available expertise of the IHRA.

The Netherlands has been reprimanded by Brussels for criminalizing Holocaust denial.

AH 3996 2021Z11968
Refer: Reply from Minister Grapperhaus (Justice and Security) (received 13 September 2021) See also Appendix Acts, session 2020-2021, no. 3631

Insulting forms of, for example, Holocaust denial, as referred to in Article 1 of the Racism Framework Decree, are punishable in the Netherlands under Article 137c of the Criminal Code. This is confirmed by case law of the Supreme Court (see, inter alia, Supreme Court 10 September 1985, NJ 1986/164, Supreme Court 25 November 1997, NJ 1998/261 and Supreme Court 27 March 2012, NJ 2012/220).

IHRA.

Anti-Semitic acts are a crime when so defined in the law. For example, the denial of the Holocaust or the distribution of anti-Semitic material is punishable by law.

"Handbook for the practical use of the IHRA Working Definition of Antisemitism"

European Commission in cooperation with IHRA.

Nazi commemoration Ysselsteyn

https://archive.org/details/naziherdenking-ysselsteyn

European parliament.

LEGISLATIVE TRAIN 11.2021
6 A NEW PUSH FOR EUROPEAN DEMOCRACY
PROPOSALS TO EXTEND THE LIST OF EU CRIMES TO ALL FORMS OF HATE CRIME AND HATE SPEECH

On 16 September 2020, European Commission President von der Leyen announced in her State of the Union address to the European Parliament and in the accompanying letter of intent a new initiative to extend the list of EU crimes to all forms of hate crime and hate speech - whether because of race, religion, gender or sexuality. It was later mentioned in the work of the 2021 Program Commission and in February 2021 the Commission published a roadmap on the initiative, scheduled for the fourth quarter of 2021.

Debt collector.

At the time, the bailiff turned to the preliminary relief judge in 2008 because objections were raised with regard to the execution of the notarial deed. The notarial grosse of 21 June 2007 is not subject to enforcement against the State. The bailiff will therefore be prohibited from executing them, (Rb. The Hague

(President) February 21, 2008 KG 07/1314).

In essence, the summary proceedings lend themselves exclusively to an investigation into whether the power of execution is being abused and do not concern the content of the notarial grosse and the statement under oath. The State of the Netherlands has not disputed the contents of a notarial grosse, only the notary is prohibited from issuing a grosse thereof. Refer to the letter of January 2, 2020, sent by the foundation to the Minister of Justice and Security, FBJ Grapperhaus. The notarial deed in copy issued by the notary de

content remains “literally” fixed as long as not contested in a normal civil process by any means. As long as the copy of the deed is left undisputed, the Collective Labor Agreement standard applies. The Collective Labor Agreement standard is the purely linguistic interpretation of the authentic deed. The reason for this is that third parties are involved, such as the tax authorities, for example, who must be able to trust that what is stated in the deed is also correct. Collective Labor Agreement standard is third-party protection, uniform explanation or certainty (HR case law).

In view of the judgment by the District Court in The Hague , (Rb. Den Haag (Vzr.) 21 February 2008 KG 07/13 14), this means that the foundation is not authorized to act on the basis of the grosse of a notarial deed of 21 June 2007 to take the enforcement measures against the State of the Netherlands. This is only possible with the consent of the State, in the event of voluntary participation by the parties, by means of a notarial deed signed by the parties. The legislator explicitly sets strict requirements for obtaining an enforcement order. Enforcement of an enforceable order has a mandatory character and must for that reason – in this case – be preceded by the intervention of the court. art. 157 paragraph 2 Rv provides that party statements included in a deed (including unilateral Statements in this case) in principle have compelling evidential value. 'compelling evidence' means that the court is obliged to accept the content of certain means of evidence as true, or is obliged to recognize the evidential value that the law attaches to certain data (art. 151 paragraph 2 Rv). However, counter-evidence can in principle be provided against compelling evidence (Article 151, paragraph 2 Rv). A notarial deed has compelling evidential value on the basis of Articles 151 paragraph 1 and 157 paragraph 2 Rv. This does not alter the fact that a notarial deed may contain inaccuracies, for example clerical errors or an incorrect representation in the content, for example regarding the party statement of JP van den Wittenboer on behalf of the foundation. Proof to the contrary can be provided against the copy of the notarial rectification deed of 21 June 2007 (Article 151 Rv).

The letter from the House of Representatives of the States General dated September 14, 2006, regarding Hitler's Inferno, and a letter sent at the time on September 29, 1997, by the Minister of General Affairs Wim Kok berteft the CD Hitler's Inferno; these will be adopted as the position of the State of the Netherlands with regard to “Hitler's Inferno” and are included in the attachments of the documents to the notarial deed in section 7b: DVD-ROM with various files.

Compact disc.

The Dutch State appears to be particularly impressed by the CD “Hitler's Inferno” with original recordings of speeches and songs from Hitler Germany. The Dutch State admires the efforts of the foundation with Audio-Rarities to warn against fascism and injustice. . Members of the Standing Committee of Justice of the House of Representatives of the States General can individually use “Hitler's Inferno” when dealing with Bills or asking questions to the government.

Hitler's Inferno: Yesterday's Lesson (Testimonial as Lesson for the Future).

https://archive.org/details/hitlers-inferno-audio-rarities

Right to dispute.

Provided that the State of the Netherlands is also free to submit its interests to the court, to obtain its decision on this matter and, if desired, to use legal remedies against that decision, partly on the basis of the provisions of art. 6 ECHR enshrined principle of access to justice. The requirements of due process do not only result in standards for the way in which the parties should behave towards each other, but also standards for the actions of the parties towards the judge, as well as for the actions of the judge towards the parties. In principle, any form of (imminent)
unlawful proceedings lead not only to an action for damages, but also to a claim for injunction, but that limits are only set with restraint. This reluctance is consistent with the fundamental nature of the right of access to justice. Chopping the notarial deed with the blunt ax or defamatory insults, disrespect and contempt for "Hitler's Inferno", the foundation absolutely cannot and does not wish to
to tolerate these malpractices when contesting the copy of the notarial deed.

Denying someone the right to litigate remains the exception. "GRONINGEN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY THE GOOD PROCESS ORDER"

An investigation into the meaning of due process as a normative concept in civil procedural law

THESIS
to obtain a doctorate in law at the University of Groningen on the authority of the Rector Magnificus, Dr. F. Zwarts, to be defended in public on Thursday, December 7, 2006 at 2:45 pm by Vincent Cord Adriaan Lindijer born on September 19, 1976 in Benthuizen **Supervisors:** Prof. dr. mr. GR Rutgers / Prof. dr. Mr HE Broering. **Assessment Committee:** Prof. dr. mr. HA Groen / Prof. dr. mr. CJM Klaassen / Prof. dr. mr. HB Krans / Prof. dr. Mr. HJ Snijders.

Despite a reticence that is consistent with the fundamental nature of the right of access to justice for the State of the Netherlands , the foundation will aim for a ban on litigating for the State of the Netherlands . This requires a thorough story and file about facts and circumstances from which it could appear in advance that the State of the Netherlands abuses the right (to litigate, for example) - which has been made reasonably concrete.
must be done by the foundation - whereby the civil court must be approached. The latter can then determine that the right to contest the copy of the notarial deed of 21 June 2007 does not apply after all. That is and remains an exception if abuse of rights has to be made. In order to deprive such access to the courts, the substantiated assertion is therefore especially necessary that the State of the Netherlands intends to abuse the law in advance. (Public prosecutor's office at the Supreme Court abuse of procedural law ECLI:NL:PHR:2019:702).

Jurisdiction.

Judiciary is the settlement of disputes by means of an authorized body. It is important that the body (the judge) is completely independent. In addition, a judge may not refuse justice. It is the task of the government to ensure the administration of justice **.** It is important that the judge is completely independent. This independence must be guaranteed by a number of factors.
In the event of a dispute about the copy of a notarial deed under oath dated. June 21, 2007 by the

Dutch State, the judge must be chosen with care and must have a good knowledge of history and subscribe to the importance of history as a lesson for the future and the judge must also propagate this in his policy. in such a way that the name of Audio-Rarities, of the foundation and of
third parties (persons and companies) involved in the “Hitler's Inferno” project not at least is wrongly associated with Nazism or neo-Nazis or that name damage occurs in any other way. Refer to our letter of 28 April 2014, which the Minister of General Affairs, Mark Rutte, received from our foundation via the State Attorney.
The current fear by the foundation that the judges are biased may be subjectively standards are measured, referring to various annual reports by this foundation.
Validly literally stuck -as far as not disputed- the sworn statements by the various notarial deeds with one copy of summarizing the rectification document, which from June 21, 2007.

The principles of due process are intended to ensure that the process for the op conducted in a fair and just manner that enables each party to conduct the process properly.

The principle of equality on arms assumes that both the defense and the defense the plaintiff with the same file and with the same means.

The ECHR has also emphasized that the right to a fair trial as referred to in Article 6(1) of the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (ECHR) includes giving each party a reasonable opportunity or given the opportunity to argue their case without being in a substantially unequal position vis-à-vis the other party.”

The rule of law and democracy in the Netherlands.

The Netherlands is a constitutional state and a democracy (that is and has never been disputed by IFUD or Human Rights). However, the practical development and implementation in the legal system and constitutional democracy, and implementation proved quite mis.De sworn statements in notarial deed under oath several notarial acts against the State of the Netherlands in a summary rectification deed notarized by 21 June 2007, is clear on the **elaboration and implementation** of the legal system and the rule of law. Let me be clear about this, and I wish to stand by my sworn statement . The report on the rule of law 2021 Country chapter on the Netherlands by the European Commission Brussels, 20.7.2021 SWD(2021) 721 final, will not change either.

On February 25, 2021, the House of Representatives, in accordance with the procedure of Article 30 of its Rules of Procedure, through Mrs. Khadija Arib President of the House of Representatives
of the States General, decided to ask the Venetia Commission of the Council of Europe for advice on the rule of law in the Netherlands, Venetia Commission of the Council of Europe, attn. Granata-Menghini.

According to the committee's report:

In this respect, upholding the rule of law is not just about – according to Venice Commission report – Strasbourg 18 October 2021 Opinion No. 1031/2021 CDL-AD(2021)031 Or. Engl., om:institutions and formal legal safeguards, but also about maintaining a favorable climate for the rule of law through the political and legal culture within society. This requires a political culture with a high degree of awareness of the rule of law consequences of political decisions and self-control when politically desirable measures conflict with the rule of law. It also requires a legal culture in which the rule of law is accepted as a framework for and limitation to democratic decisions and policies.

To be regarded as inserted herein is a reference to the written response of the House of Representatives of the States General to the IFUD of Human Rights, Letter: 23 March 2016, response to

the documents served through the bailiff, Mrs. K. Arib Chairman of the House of Representatives of the States General. (file no.: 13600573 March 9, 2016, Van der Velde van Hal & Peers bailiffs and debt collection agency in The Hague)

[member state of the Netherlands]

RULE or LAW
REPORT 2021
COUNTRY CHAPTER
ABSTRACTS , by European Commission in 2021

An integral parliamentary public inquiry will first have to be carried out into the state of the rule of law and democracy. IFUD of Human Rights does not intend to waive the notarial deed under oath. June 21, 2007. The content is “literally fixed” (CAO standard reference HR) and all attachments to the deed are actually included. The notary is prohibited from issuing a grosse with an enforceable title on this deed.

The Collective Labor Agreement standard is a purely linguistic explanation of the provision(s) of the notarial deed. This method of explanation is based on the literal wording of the deed. The collective labor agreement standard therefore does not prescribe a grammatical explanation. However, proof to the contrary that the intention of the parties is different from what follows from the wording in the deed is possible. HR 17 September 1993, ECLI:NL:HR:1993:ZC1059, NJ 1994/173 (*Gerritse/HAS*) and HR 24 September 1993, RvdW 1993/186 (*Hol/EIM*). This concerns the explanation of collective labor agreements and this rule is therefore referred to as the
This is referred to as the Collective Labor Agreement standard. The Collective Labor Agreement standard has been deemed applicable by the Supreme Court to agreements that determine the legal position of third parties. HR September 17, 1993, *NJ* 1994, 173 (CLA judgments). HR September 24, 1993, *NJ* 1994, 174 (CLA judgments). Hijma 2008, p. 348 and collective labor agreement judgments. (HR February 20, 2004, HR:2004:AO1427, HR, February 24, 2012, HR:2012:BU9889 and November 25, 2016, HR:2016:2687).

Undisputed claims and European Enforcement Order (EET).

The concept of "uncontested claims" should cover all situations where a creditor, having regard to the fact that the debtor has not contested the nature or extent of a claim, has obtained a judicial decision against that debtor or enforcement order to which the debtor must expressly agree, in the form of a court-approved settlement or an authentic instrument. Validation of the notarial rectification deed as a European Enforcement Order will be treated separately after the foundation has obtained the enforceable title declared by the Dutch court on the relevant rectification deed. The absence of a dispute or inadmissibility by the State of the Netherlands may take the form of defaulting at the hearing or of failing to comply with a request from the court to indicate its intention to defend itself in writing in the case. In its Tampere conclusions, the European Council considered that access to enforcement in a Member State other than the one in which the judgment was given should be made faster and simpler, as the intermediate measures to be taken in the Member State of enforcement before the judgment can be enforced is abolished. A decision certified as a European Enforcement Order by the court of origin should be treated in the same way with regard to enforcement as a decision given in the Member State of enforcement. A judicial decision which was delivered in one of the EU member states on an uncontested claim to European Enforcement Order (EEO) rage authenticated. A decision certified as EET can be enforced in all Member States of the European Union without the need for further procedures .

Holocaust Museum.

Support for the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum plays an important role in Its mission to enhance the lasting relevance of Holocaust memory and education in the constantly changing world. That is why the foundation has invested **ninety percent** of the amount noted copy of the notarized deed donated to Planned Giving and Endowments of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, Washington DC. The foundation may assume that the museum is a good steward of the donation after the court has awarded the claim.

European Commission.

Strasbourg, 5.10.2021

COM(2021) 615 final COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT, THE COUNCIL, THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE AND THE COMMITTEE OF THE REGIONS EU Strategy on Combating Antisemitism and Fostering Jewish Life (2021-2030).

Hate speech code of conduct.

During the Dutch presidency of the Council of the European Union in 2016, the European Commission, together with Facebook, Microsoft, Twitter and Google/YouTube, presented a Code of Conduct to combat online hate speech . The most important best efforts obligation arising from the Code of Conduct concerns the settlement and possible removal of hate speech after reports from users within 24 hours. In addition, the Code of Conduct contains agreements on monitoring the agreements. The Netherlands has already been reprimanded about this subject by the European Commission against Racism and Intolerance (ECRI). "In a report on the Netherlands, she concludes that the current approach to online insults and statements that incite hatred is not sufficient. On April 28, 2004, Minister of Justice J.PH Donner sent a letter to the President of the House of Representatives of the States- General, (Second Chamber of the States General Meeting 2003–2004, kst 29 200 VI No. 136. to curb criminal statements, incitement, discrimination or incitement to hatred on the Internet).

European Commission hate speech and hate crime.

European Commission - Press release
Commission proposes to extend the list of "EU crimes" to include hate speech and hate crimes

Brussels, December 9, 2021
Today the European Commission presents an initiative to the list of "European crimes" to extend to hate speech and hate crimes, as announced by President von der Leyen in her State of the Union 2020 speech .

Hate speech and hate crime have increased dramatically across Europe and are a particularly serious and worrying phenomenon – offline and online. Joint EU action is needed to address this EU-wide challenge. However, there is currently no legal basis to criminalize hate speech and hate crime at EU level. The existing list of EU crimes in the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU) should be extended to ensure common minimum rules for the definition of criminal offenses and sanctions applicable in all EU Member States. Today's initiative is the first step in the process of expanding the list of EU crimes. The next step would be for Member States to
initiative before the Commission can present a legislative proposal.

Vice Chairman of Values and Transparency, Věra Jourová , said: "Hate does not belong at home in Europe. It goes against our fundamental values and principles. We have EU action needed to ensure that hatred exists throughout Europe criminalized in the same way. ”

Justice Commissioner Didier Reynders said: "We need a strong response to the challenges posed by hate speech and hate crime across the EU: now and in the future. Today's initiative is an important step towards a more effective European response to such threats to pluralism and inclusiveness. We will not allow such a phenomenon to weaken our democracies."

Key elements of the communication:
Today's initiative provides evidence for expanding the list of EU crimes to include hate speech and hate crime in light of the criteria of Article 83(1) TFEU:

The cross-border dimension of hate speech and hate crime:
online hate speech spreads quickly and is accessible to everyone everywhere. The ideologies behind hate speech and hate crime can be developed internationally and quickly shared online. Hate crimes can be committed by networks with members from different countries.

Hate speech and hate crime as a crime area: the Commission considers that hate
Speech and hate crimes are an area of crime because they share an intrinsic special feature, namely 'hate' directed at individuals or groups of individuals who share (or are perceived to share) protected traits.

Hate speech and hate crime as an area of particularly serious crime :
incitement to hatred and hate crimes are particularly serious crimes because they undermine the EU's common values and fundamental rights, as enshrined in Articles 2 and 6 of the Treaty on European Union , as well as in the Charter . They have harmful effects on individuals, their communities and society in general.

Developments in crime:
the two phenomena have steadily increased due to:
various economic, social and technological changes and developments. The COVID-19 pandemic is one of the factors that contributed to this increase.

No alternatives to expanding the list of EU crimes:
incitement to hatred and hate crimes are criminalized to varying degrees in the EU Member States. Only the extension of the list of EU crimes to include hate speech and hate crimes can enable an effective and comprehensive criminal law to address these phenomena at EU level, together with consistent protection of the victims of such acts.

Next steps
The Council, acting unanimously, after obtaining the consent of the European Parliament, must adopt a decision identifying hate speech and hate crime as another area of crime fulfilling the criteria set out in Article 83(1) TFEU.

Thereafter, the Commission may propose to adopt legislation establishing minimum rules on the definitions and sanctions of hate speech and hate crime to be adopted by the European Parliament and the Council in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure.

Background
The external study published today confirms the magnitude and disturbing trend of hate speech and hate crimes. The increase in hatred against, for example, Roma, Jews, Muslims and persons of Asian descent, or persons perceived as such, including racist attacks and beatings, violent bullying, threats and racial abuse has increased during the pandemic. sources found that 52% of young women and girls have experienced online violence, including threats and sexual harassment, while persons with disabilities are more likely to be victims of violent crime, including hate crime, than other individuals, and face intimidation.

Hate crimes and hate speech are contrary to the fundamental European
values as set out in Article 2 of the Treaty on EU. under Article 83(1) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the EU ("TFEU"), the
The European Parliament and the Council may adopt minimum rules for the definition of criminal offenses and sanctions in the field of particularly serious crime involving
a cross-border dimension . Such areas are, for example, terrorism, human trafficking and sexual exploitation of women and children. On the basis of developments in crime, the Council may take a decision in which other
areas such as this one, allowing the Commission – in a second step – to propose a robust framework to tackle hate speech and hate crime at EU level. At EU level, there is already a framework for a strong common response to racist and
xenophobic hate speech and hate crime by the Council Framework Decision on combating certain forms and expressions of racism and xenophobia through criminal law. The frame Decision aims to ensure that serious expressions of racism and xenophobia are punishable by:
effective, proportionate and dissuasive criminal sanctions across the EU. It requires Member States to criminalize hate speech, ie public incitement to violence or hatred, on the basis of race, colour, religion, descent or national or ethnic origin. It also requires Member States to ensure that criminal offenses other than hate speech, that such racist and xenophobic motivation is considered an aggravating circumstance, or that such motivation can be taken into account in the determination of penalties. The Commission supports Member States' efforts to implement the Framework Decision effectively through the work of the High Level Group on Combating Racism, Xenophobia and Other Forms of Intolerance. Today's initiative is part of a wider set of EU actions to combat illegal hate speech and violent extremist ideologies and terrorism online, such as the EU Code of Conduct for Combating Illegal Hate Speech Online , the proposed Digital Services Act , the Regulation on tackling terrorist content online and the EU Internet Forum.

This initiative supports the EU Action Plan against Racism 2020-2025 and the Strategy for Combating Anti-Semitism and Promoting Jewish Life in the EU , as well as the Strategy for Gender Equality 2020-2025.

For more information:
Communication - A more inclusive and protective Europe: extending the list of EU crimes to hate speech and hate crime
Annex to the Commission communication on extending the list of EU crimes to include hate speech and hate speech crime
Factsheet - How to expand the list of EU crimes: step by step
web page

IP/21/6561
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Framework decision.

Brussels, 27.1.2014
COM(2014) 27 final

REPORT FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL{SWD(2014) 27 final}

on the implementation of Council Framework Decision 2008/913/JHA on combating certain forms and expressions of racism and xenophobia through criminal law.

On 9 June 2021, the European Commission decided to send letters of formal notice to the Netherlands and some other EU Member States, as their national legislation does not fully or accurately transpose EU rules on combating racism and xenophobia through criminal law (Framework Decision 2008/ 913/ of the Council JHA). The aim of this Framework Decision is to ensure that serious expressions of racism and xenophobia, such as public incitement to violence or hatred, are punished by effective, proportionate and dissuasive criminal sanctions.

Monument of names.

The Dutch government has earmarked more than 8.5 million euros for the establishment of the Holocaust Museum in Amsterdam. King Willem-Alexander unveiled the Holocaust Memorial of Names in Amsterdam on Sunday 19 September 2021. Outgoing Prime Minister Mark Rutte and Amsterdam Mayor Femke Halsema gave a speech. State Secretary Blokhuis of Health, Welfare and Sport was also present.

But that does not mean a license for the photoshopped images of dignitaries of the Dutch government with swastikas, SS signs and Hitler mustaches that keep appearing online. IFUD of Human Rights has written several times to get the government to change its mind on this issue, stop it and actually start taking action.

The German National Anthem.

Adolf Hitler called the national anthem "Deutschland, Deutschland über Alles" on August 1, 1937 "the song sung to us Germans at the most sacred revelation". From 1940 the Horst Wessel song was added to the Deutschlandlied each time. Millions of people sang themselves, Germany and the "Ostmark" recorded in "Her Blood and Her Grave". It came as no surprise that in 1945 the Allies in Germany banned both songs, like All-National Socialist songs. The link of the

"Deutschlandlied" with the "Horst-Wessel-Lied" during the Nazi regime of the Nazi regime severely damaged the (text and melody) of Joseph Haydn and the lyrics of Heinrich Hoffmann von Fallersleben. The German national anthem reminds too much of the Nazis. I want them to stop doing this, (refer copy of notarial rectification deed of June 21, 2007).

Explanation.

Verfassungswidrige Kennzeichen - (§§ 85, 86a stcB)

After Hitler's seizure of power in 1933, the Nazis used the first verse of the 'Deutschlandlied' as the introduction to the 'Horst-Wessel-Lied', the official party hymn
of the NSDAP. The Supreme Court of Oldenburg (Germany) ruled in 1987 on the use of the Horst-Wessel-Lied, and it follows that the melody is also prohibited, and changes in the text. This applies in particular to the melody and also to the interpretation of the melody with modified text.

Das "Horst-Wessel-Lied" mit Richtigem und auch mit Verremdeten Text (BayObLG, Urteil vom 19.07.1962, Az. Rreg 4 St 171162, zu finden in NJW 1962,1878 und OLG Oldenburg, Urteil vom 05.10.1987, Az. Ss 481i87, zu inden in MDR 1988, 251 Í.j
Wissenschaftliche Dienste Deutscher Bundestag Das punishbare Verwenden von Kennzeichen
verfassungswidriger Organisationen§ 86a StGB im Spiegel der Rechtsprechung.
Roman Trips-Hebert
Info letter

WD 7 - 3010 - 028/14

The foundation is of the opinion that, as with the "Horst-Wessel-Lied", the melody is also prohibited
is "same assessment", and change in the lyrics of the German national anthem from 1952 accepted. Thus, this applies in particular to the melody and also to the interpretation of the melody with modified text. So that one will adhere to the jurisprudence of the higher court of Oldenburg, the ruling from 1987, when assessing the current national anthem of Germany.

The investigation of history.

Pursuant to art. 25 paragraph 1 sub c Copyright law, the creator of a work " has the right to oppose any other change in the work. With the LP "Hitler's Inferno" we are dealing with an orphaned work, where the opinion of the creator no longer can be requested.That is why the foundation now has to make a decision based on history, jurisprudence, and the investigations recorded by the foundation.After 1945, their practices in post-war Germany were whitewashed and people showed 'understanding'.
Former Nazis made a career as judge, professor, doctor or politician. “Career Nazis”
The cruel practices of German war criminals and how they stayed at the top after 1945.
Career Nazis Helmut Ortner Just Publishers 2018 paperback 207 pages Dutch translation. “Persilscheine” Wäscht Alles: die gesamte Geschichte des NS: Deutschland über Alles sauber mit Persil. By filling out a form, the former Nazis were, as it were, laundered of guilt for the crimes of the Third Reich. After a popular detergent from that time, such a license was called Persilschein .

The Rosenburg Files.

Foreword (Heiko Maas Minister of Justice and Consumer Protection Federal Republic of Germany).

The Nazi dictatorship committed unthinkable crimes and brought great suffering to Germany and the world. The cooperation of the legal system and lawyers with the Nazi regime is well documented in academic studies. Previously, however, it was an open secret that many lawyers guilty of crimes returned to West German civil service after the founding of the Federal Republic of Germany in 1949. The independent academic commission set up to investigate the conduct of the Federal Ministry of Justice with its Nazi past, the "Rosenburg-Projekt", has made an intensive study of personnel continuity and its consequences. U.S Ministry gave the researchers full access to all files for the first time. I would like to express my deepest gratitude to the two heads of the Commission, Professor Manfred Görtemaker and Professor Christoph Safferling, and their entire team for their committed work.

Prime ministers Kok, Balkenende and Rutte.

In the past, the foundation wrote letters to Prime minister, Wim Kok, about this. The reason that the Netherlands does not want to stop the song will lie in the fact that they do not want to damage the relationship with Germany, with reference to trade interests.

Trading partner Germany.

The Dutch-German trade volume is one of the largest worldwide with EUR 172 billion in 2020, according to Destatis. Germany is the Netherlands' first trading partner, both in terms of exports and imports. According to the German 'Auswärtiges Amt', only the economic interconnectedness of the US and Canada is even stronger than that of Germany and the Netherlands. Moreover, the Netherlands is the most important transit country for the EU, with the port of Rotterdam playing a central role. And Germany is of great importance for the maritime supply and removal of the port of Rotterdam, because it is the most important transition country for the Netherlands to other European countries. It goes without saying that both countries work closely together in the fields of infrastructure, transport, telecommunications and water management (source: Deutsch-Niederländische Handelskammer).

First disclosure.

The first disclosure under the title "Hitler's Inferno" has been published in November 1945 by Audio Rarities in the USA on 33 1/3 rpm LP (release WW2) end of the war, in memory of.. (yesterday's lesson) with an anti-fascist commentary. Hitler's Inferno and its successive tragedies point to the inability of humans to resist the destructive impulses of paranoid dictators like Hitler, Stalin, Pol Pot to check. When the first news about the concentration camps aired in May 1945, there was a great sense of indignation. "it would never more may happen in the civilized world".

Careful examination of orphan works.

House of Representatives of the States General

ah-tk-20172018-2692

Questions from members Bergkamp and Groothuizen (both D66) to the Ministers of Education, Culture and Science and of Justice and Security about *the implementation of the Decree on careful investigation of orphan works* (submitted on 28 May 2018). Answer from Minister Van Engelshoven (Education, Culture and Science) also on behalf of the Minister for Legal Protection (received 6 July 2018).

The long-playing record.

Hitler's Inferno, in words, in music 1932¬1945, Marching songs of Nazi Germany,LPA 2445 with original anti-fascist commentary by American narrator in English language.

Content.

Side 1:
1. Hitler in Rome 1937 / 2. Deutschland über Alles / 3. Die Fahne Hoch / 4. Heil Hitler Dir! / 5. Goebbels introduces Hitler 1934 / 6. Marching songs Medley.

Side 2:
7 . Hitler speaks in Vienna 1939 / 8. Heil Deutschland / 9.Wenn De SS und die SA Aufmarschiert / 10. Die jugend Marschiert / 11. Plead "Not Guilty at Nuremberg.

[with anti-fascist commentary in English by Bill Forrest with support from Mary Jo Devlin]

The carriers.

1994-1995 audio cassette
From 1995 to present Compact Disc and Mp3

Under Dutch copyright it must be assumed that the plate qualifies as a work of literature, science or art within the meaning of art. 1 yo. art. 10 copyright law (AW). An important factor in this qualification is that the plate has its own, original character that bears the personal stamp of the maker. The fact that the record consists for the most part of a recording of German sound recordings does not alter this. Because the German sound recordings are placed in an order chosen by the maker and are provided with anti-fascist commentary, a new original work has been created within the meaning of Dutch copyright law. This means that the maker of the record or its assignee pursuant to art. 1 Aw has the exclusive right to make the record public create and reproduce.

Personality right.
(the makers or under the direction and order of Audio Rarities “Hitler's Inferno” 1945 USA) Art. 25 (Aw).

Copyright on German songs and speeches.

Freistaat Bayern München Germany

The speeches and songs of Nazi Germany "Die Lieder der NS-Zeit", with the fall of theThird Reich in May 8, 1945, banned by the Allied Control Council (also the Deutschlandlied)Germany, Freistaat Bayern:(Kontrollratsgesetz Nr 2 vom 10-10-1945 und Kontrollrat Direktive Nr 50 vom 29-04-1947).

Orphan works.

Heritage institutions, such as libraries, archives and museums, are in principle also obliged to request permission from the rightholders if they wish to digitize copyright-protected work from their collection and make it available online. In practice, it appears that the rightholders of many works can no longer be traced, even with careful effort. Such works are called 'orphan' works. The European Orphan Works Directive ('Orphan Works Directive'), which will be implemented in Dutch law in 2014, makes it possible to make orphan works available online after a careful search.

House of Representatives of the States General, session year 2008-2009
29838 No. 11

I). A letter from Justice Minister Hirsch Ballin to the President of the House of Representatives,
dated November 4, 2008, concerns the government's position on the EC green paper on copyright in the knowledge economy, with reference to the request of the standing committee for Justice dated September 16, 2008 (reference 2008Z01474/2008D04605).

The research commissioned by the WODC into “Digitization of historical archives and orphan works” was also carried out.

House of Representatives of the States General 2017–2018 Session Year
Questions asked by the members of the House

2018Z09735
2). Questions from members Bergkamp and Groothuizen (both D66) to the Ministers of Education, Culture and Science and of Justice and Security
on the implementation of the Decree on careful examination of orphan works submitted on 28 May 2018.

Research.

Everything has been carefully examined – the entire investigation by the foundation – can be found in the appendices to (data DVD-ROM) of the correction deed notarial of June 21, 2007. After consultation with all authorities, the investigation concerns: in the United States , the Netherlands and Germany. The research by the IFUD of Human Rights foundation between 1994-1995.

Archive management aspects and file management.

The government is entirely **their own** responsibility for internal file management and transfer files from the State.

Jurisdiction.

Dutch law is applicable

Legal entity.

Authorized Minister of Justice and Security on behalf of the public- law legal person, the State of the Netherlands, acts in this case as a **private-law legal person** . Letter 2 January 2020 sent by the foundation to authorized Minister of Justice and Security mr. FBJ Grapperhaus.

The public-law legal entity of the State of the Netherlands, whereby the public-law legal entity of the Dutch State has not acted in the specific administrative task, but in the entrepreneurial activity, public relations and science: is there no sufficient reason to treat it differently from private-law legal entities that have the same or perform similar activities.

Annual report foundation 2020.

https://archive.org/details/annual-report-ifud-of-human-rights-2020

UBO statement.

The foundation is an existing one and on 20 December 2021 the chairman submitted an online UBO statement to the Chamber of Commerce:

- copy statute,
- copy of a notarial deed of 17-08-1999 regarding the interests in the foundation, issued as FIRST grosse on 16-07-2004 for the benefit of JP van den Wittenboer,

  https://archive.org/details/GrosseNotarieel2004

- social security number,
- copy of passport (color).

In conclusion.

1. If there are still intentions to contest the copy of the notarial rectification deed of 21 June 2007. For the time being, there is a serious suspicion on this side that the foundation's fundamental right to an independent court will be violated by the State of the Netherlands. On March 9, 2020, the round table discussion 'Dikastocracy?' place in the House of Representatives On behalf of the judiciary, Geert Corstens (former president of the Supreme Court) and Henk Naves (chairman of the Council for the Judiciary) emphasized that the judge may not refuse to grant justice,

2. the State of the Netherlands has **only** disputed the enforceable title - issued by the notary - as a grosse, and not the further content as a copy of the notarial deed,

3. an enforceable order may only be issued by the court in this case, the foundation must offer the Dutch State the opportunity for a fair dispute before the court,

4. the foundation may demand “equality of arms” in the proceedings against the State of the Netherlands. The principle of "equality of arms" means that the foundation and the State of the Netherlands must be granted the right to a fair trial. This principle essentially means that the foundation must be granted procedural equality vis-à-vis the State of the Netherlands in order for the State of the Netherlands to have access to court in order to be able to contest. Finally, failing to provide free legal assistance under the foundation's circumstances may also conflict with the principle of equality of arms,

5. The IFUD Foundation of Human Rights and Audio-Rarities with “Hitler's Inferno” believe that they have been treated generally disrespectful and uninterested by the various layers of government from top to bottom with perhaps a few exceptions. foundation is deliberately excluded , refer to ostracism,

6. In light of the increase in anti-Semitic violence and hate crime,
the European Commission will also propose a comprehensive strategy to combat anti-Semitism , complementing and supporting the efforts of Member States , (Brussels, 19.10.2020 COM(2020)) 690 final).

7). The United Nations Committee is concerned in the country report on the Netherlands that a large number of hate speech remains online for weeks, sometimes even months and years. The Committee recommends that the State party take measures to end the ban on hate speech on the Internet (report on the netherlands CERD /C/NLD/CO/22-24 ADVANCED RAW VERSION Dist.: General Date: 25 August 2021 Original: English) .

Member States' compliance with EU values.

A regular check with respect to the values on which the EU is based and which the member states have agreed to monitor whether the member states have fulfilled their obligations in combating hate crimes. Special emphasis should be placed on the effective enforcement of laws. Neglect or non-compliance with current EU law should then lead to infringement proceedings, with EU sanctions loss of privileges or suspension of Member State rights.

IFUD of Human Rights
Chairman
JP van den Wittenboer

- Next page. (attachments)

Attachments.

1). Letter from Minister of General Affairs Mark Rutte dated May 9, 2014,

2). ECLI:NL:RBSGR:2008:1420, Court of The Hague Summary proceedings 21-02-2008, (State of the Netherlands – Audio-Rarities / IFUD of Human Rights / JP van den Wittenboer), bailiffs Summary proceedings regarding enforcement order above the notarial grosse,

3). Copy form and email "Gift Notification" planned giving USHMM, United States Holocaust Museum,Associate Deputy Chief D Officer Planned Giving and Endowments Development George E. Hellman, JD, 100 Raoul Wallenberg Place,SW Washington,DC 20024-2126 UNITED- STATES,

4). copy letter 2 January 2020 sent by the foundation to the Minister of Justice and Security mr. FBJ Grapperhaus,

5). copy letter 23 March 2016 by the President of the House of Representatives of the States General Ms. K. Arib to the IFUD of Human Rights regarding the response to the documents served by the bailiff,

6). copy of JP van den Wittenboer membership (letter May 31, 2016 "never again" the campaign for the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, "Legacy of Light Society",

7) European Parliament: legislative train 11.2021 , 6A New Push for European Democracy Proposals to extend the list of EU crimes to all forms of hate crime and hate speech,

8). Compact Disc Hitler's Inferno features original anti-fascist commentary,

9). United Nations General Assembly A/C.3/75/L.49, November 4, 2020, Seventy-fifth session Third Committee Agenda item 70 (a), Elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance: elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance,

10). The Netherlands has been reprimanded by Brussels for not criminalizing Holocaust denial, (Letter from the Minister of Justice and Security, Ferd Grapperhaus to the President of the House of Representatives of the States General dated September 13, 2021, reference: 3415081),

11). letter Cabinet of First Vice President Frans Timmermans to the European Commission, dated: 13-08-2015, reference: BM/kr Ares (2015) 2715348.

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Prod-04

Intermediary Foundation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

R E G I S T E R E D POST
Aan: STAAT DER NEDERLANDEN
(gemachtigde) Minister van Justitie en
Veiligheid mr. F.B.J. Grapperhaus
Postbus: 20301
2500EH, DEN HAAG

1. (Authorized Intermediary Foundation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights on behalf of Audio-Rarities), Kastanje28, 5731NK Mierlo.

2. (Authorized Minister of Justice and Security FBJ Grapperhaus on behalf of the public legal entity Staat der Nederlanden, (in this case acts as legal person under private law).

Subject: Approximate outstanding debt “provisional overview”

Mierlo, January 2, 2020

His Excellency Grapperhaus,

I hereby send the State of the Netherlands a preliminary overview of the outstanding debt.The content of the notarial deed is inconsistent with the deed drawn up by the notary “Enforcement Order”, herewith a photocopy of the deed “without the Enforcement Order on it”. That would then the judge must have that title.

Rb. The Hague (Vzr.) February 21, 2008
KG 07/13 14 from:
(client)
appeared in person,
against:
the State of the Netherlands, with its seat in The Hague, for which appeared
is Mr. JJF Versluijs (Ministry of Justice), in which case bailiff Jan-
Anne de Swart in The Hague, by official report from 31 October 2007 to the
a preliminary relief judge has applied under Article 438, paragraph 4 of the Dutch Civil Code
Legal action. Parties will hereinafter be referred to as [principal], the State and the
debt collector.
1. The facts

Based on the documents and the proceedings at the session of 6 February 2008, this
litigation proceeded from the following. [client] has registered letter of 10
October 2007 included a majority of a notarial deed (hereinafter also: the notarial deed)
forward the bailiff, requesting that it be served on the debtor (the
State) and take enforcement measures. The notarial deed, executed before
notary mr. THJM op de Laak, notary in Budel (municipality of Cranendonck) on 21 June
2007,
contains a unilateral statement by {principal}, including that the State
he **owes** an amount of **€ 20,040,000.**
2. The dispute and its assessment
2.1. The bailiff has turned to the preliminary relief judge because with regard to the
execution of the notarial deed objections have arisen: the deed does have the characteristics
from an executable title to its content is incoherent and notarized
the deed was also drawn up without the knowledge of the State. According to the bailiff
the notarial deed cannot therefore be executed.
2.2. The preliminary relief judge is of the opinion
that these objections are well founded. Contrary to what [client] apparently thinks it means
mere fact that the unilateral statement by [client] is recorded in a notarial deed
not yet that there is a debt of the State to [principal]. The notarial deed
only provides compelling evidence of the fact that [client] vis-à-vis the
notary has made the statement included in the notarial deed. Neither the circumstance
that the State would be prior to the execution of the notarial deed
not informed - whether this has been done (legally) - or whether the State
has not (in any way) disputed the claim, may change the foregoing. To what
further has been put forward by [client] is passed now that this does not change
the considerations considered for this.

2.3. The conclusion is that the notarial deed
is not subject to execution against the State. It will therefore be banned the bailiff
to execute it.
2.4. The preliminary relief judge remarks
that at the request of {principal} to certify the notarial deed as European
enforcement order will be treated separately.
2.5. [client] will,
as the unsuccessful party, be ordered to pay the costs of the proceedings of the State.
For the rest, there is no reason to pay a legal costs order.
3. The decision
The preliminary relief judge:
prohibits the bailiff from executing the notarial deed referred to in (1).

Source:
“Executive” No. 4 April 2008
Monthly civil proceedings magazine
TREE LEGAL PUBLISHERS
Box 85576
2508 CG The Hague
Royal Association of Bailiffs
kbvg.nl
Executive No. 4 April 2008, pp. 62-63

Summary.
IFUD of Human Rights:

Published JP van den Wittenboer trading under the name Audio-Rarities located in
Mierlo against the State of the Netherlands, seated in The Hague, for which has been
published Mr JJF Versluis Ministry of Justice. Van den Wittenboer is aware of the fact that
He has to bring the case before a civil court through civil proceedings.
The granting of the enforceable title is thus up to the civil court - with the right
to contest the content of the notarial deed by the State of the Netherlands. The
a preliminary relief judge forbids the bailiff the notarial bulk issued by the notary
To implement “in the name of the Queen”. The State has indicated in writing none
to initiate forgery against the further content of the"Notarial deed under oath declaration" past
in front of notary master Th JM op de Laak notary in Budel, municipality of Cranendonck, on
June 21, 2007. Such as that of February 212008 on the basis of the judgment of the District
Court in The Hague - judge Judge KG 07/1314- in which case bailiff Jan Anne de Swart in
The Hague

joined official report to the preliminary relief judge has applied under Article 438, paragraph 4 Code of Civil Procedure. The summary proceedings are essentially limited to investigate whether the power to execute has been abused, and does not concern the content of the notarial deed and under oath. The notary is prohibited by the preliminary relief judge to enforce the executory title to the notarial deed of 21 June 2007 In general, the parties can, if desired, issue binding advice in a notarial opinion have a deed recorded and - deliberately and voluntarily - agree, that this ground for one an enforceable title, insofar as the obligations laid down in it lend themselves to it effective implementation. In this case, there was no voluntary action on the part of the State the Netherlands and there was talk of the deed not signed by the State. The legislator explicitly places heavy demands on obtaining an enforceable title.
The enforcement of an enforceable title is mandatory and serves this purpose reason to be preceded by court intervention.

Summarized:
the enforceable title in this case is based on the previous assessment of the civil judge, with the right prior to the State of the Netherlands, disputing the content of the notarial deed -only that which may be freely open to dispute - without forgery procedure open to challenge. Uncontested claims:

The concept of uncontested claims should be used to all situations in which a creditor - in view of the fact that it has become apparent - that the debtor does not contest the nature or extent of a claim, one by civil enforcement order, which the debtor must expressly agree to in the form of - in this case - the authentic instrument. The lack of dispute by the debtor the State of the Netherlands, may take the form of “default” with the hearing or not responding to a request by the court for the intention to state that you will defend yourself in writing in the case. To make sure that the Dutch State very well known in this case and the notarial deeds and Hitler's Inferno lesson from yesterday ”, the Intermediary Foundation of the Universal Declaration of the Human Rights to have the documents extra meant by a bailiff afterwards, writ of 9 March 2016 under number L3600573, Van der Velden van Hal & Peers bailiffs & collection agency established in The Hague, to the Chairman of the House of Representatives of the States General The Dutch parliament the Standing Committee of Security and Justice part of the bailiff's exposition, to be found under the Lower House of the States General V&J to the foundation, date September 16, 2014, reference: 2014Z14890 / 2014D30693. Ten At the time of the 2014 letter, the two gentlemen Van der Steur and Dijkhoff were members of de Vaste Commission of Security & Justice of the House of Representatives of the States General, these are

subsequently appointed as the new Minister of Justice and Secretary of State for Justice. From this follows that the Ministry of Justice and Security is also well aware of notarial deeds and further with information about Audio-Rarities the foundation and Hitler's Inferno. Everything is there on data DVD-ROM as attachment of the relevant letter that is part of the bailiff's exposition to the House of Representatives, previously confirmed by V&J on 16 September 2014 to the foundation. Now that the Ministry of Justice is well aware of all documents and through the transfer files at the Ministry when new ministers take office the State of the Netherlands is also considered to be well known for this. The State also has internal consultations can conduct with the country attorney in connection with specific legal details in this case. At the office of the lawyer are lawyers and also lawyers with notarial law background working. After all, in 2008 the Ministry of Justice raised the issue To represent the State of the Netherlands in court against Audio-Rarities in court in The Hague in summary proceedings. The State of the Netherlands received a written letter in 2008 Balkenende and later announced with a letter from Rutte- not intending to to initiate forgery. It has also been shown after 2008 that the State of The Netherlands has adopted such an attitude "not to be contested". The civilian judge will grant an enforceable title to the notarial deed upon request “in absentia” of the foundation that works for Audio-Rarities, to file a lawyer.
The civil judge will grant the executory title on pain of denial of justice. The judge will not alter the content of the notarial deed that is before the court fixed because this is supposed to be the case by law

Parties:
a.the legal person under public law of the State of the Netherlands, Binnenhof 19, The Hague, NL, where the legal person under public law is the The Dutch State did not act in the specific administrative task, but in the Entrepreneurs public relations activity, and science, there is no sufficient ground hair to be treated differently from legal entities under private law that have the same or perform similar activities.

b. the sole proprietorship: Audio-Rarities, Kastanje 28,5231 NK, Mierlo, NL, director JP van den Wittenboer who, at the express invitation of the State of Netherlands "Ministry of Economic Affairs in The Hague" a legal relationship has been contracted for “fair use only” with the project “Hitler's lnferno” in connection with doing business in Japan in nineteen hundred and ninety eight, by the Dutch furnace in connection with four hundred (400) years of trade relations between the Netherlands and Japan. On the twenty-first of September nineteen hundred and ninety "speaking days" have passed Audio-Rarities Mr JP van den Wittenboer at the address of the Ministry of Economic Affairs Affect the license terms for “fair use only” personally and verbally with “Hitler's Infemo "project discussed in depth. Talked with Mr. Hendrik EC Koets. There is none

written “fair use only agreement” established between the State and Audio-Rarities, but it is one written confirmation by the Dutch State on fourteenth December nineteen hundred and ninety, shipped from Tokyo, Japan, in which the mondetinge ranks from twenty one September nineteen hundred and ninety and what has been discussed is briefly summarized The State has voluntarily elected itself.

IS A ORAL AGREEMENT LEGAL? E.R. Jonker (Erwin) Ariens Schoonbeek Lawyers ariensadvocaten.nl

The answer to this question is affirmative. Yes, an oral appointment is also one agreement because according to Dutch contract law an agreement will come namely, realized by an offer from a party and the acceptance of that offer by another party. Article 217 of book 6 of Dutch contract law provides for this

next one:
"An agreement is concluded by offer and acceptance thereof."
Under Dutch law, the establishment of contracts is subject to no further formal requirements in principle. An oral agreement is perfect legally valid. Offer and acceptance can be made in any form.
The Supreme Court, highest court of law in the Netherlands in its judgment of 21 December 2001, ECLI: NL: 2001: AD5352 said about this:
"The answer to the question whether an agreement has been concluded depends on what the parties have mutually stated and have from each other's statements distracted and could reasonably derive in the given circumstances. "
Offer and experience do not therefore have to take place explicitly: they can be in any form and can be contained in one or more actual behaviors.
An acceptance of the offer can be made known by all means which are understood as such in society, for example; raise a hand, or just nod yes. Under certain circumstances even a lack of action, a tolerance, as well as a mere silence as acceptance apply. In its judgment of February 4, 2000, NJ 2000/258, the Supreme Court gives one nice example:
“In the opinion of the court, Pelders has rightly argued that Kinheim is on this letter has not responded, so it must be assumed in law that Kinheim there has been - tacitly - agreed. ” Unlike a mere silence, that situation is much clearer in a case already there actual implementation has been given to an agreement. In the absence of one written agreement

or explicit agreements between parties, must be based on
all other circumstances and indications are assessed or from any when a certain legal relationship exists. In Van den Eijnde / Fuchs judgment of the Supreme Court of 2 September 2011, ECLI: NL: HR: 2011: BQ3876, the Supreme Court has confirmed the following rule of law; also although a written contract is missing, the conclusion of an agreement is possible are also derived from an actual fact that exists between the parties at any time situation. In short; an oral agreement is fully legally valid.

IFUD of Human Rights
Chiarman
J.P. van den Wittenboer

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Internet: http://ifudofhumanrights.webs.com
Phone:+31 -(0)6 50 425 552

AFSCHRIFT

RECTIFICATIE

Op **één en twintig juni tweeduizend zeven** ----------
verscheen voor mij, mr Theodorus Hubertus Johannes Maria op de Laak, notaris te ----
Budel, gemeente Cranendonck:----------
de heer **Joannes Petrus van den Wittenboer**, planned change agent en voorzitter ---
van de "Intermediaire stichting van de Universele Verklaring van de Rechten van de ---
Mens", tevens eigenaar van de eenmanszaak "Audio-Rarities", volgens zijn verklaring
geboren te Mierlo veertien mei negentienhonderd vijf en vijftig, woonachtig ten adres --
Kastanje 28, 5731 NK Mierlo, van Nederlandse nationaliteit, ongehuwd en nooit -------
gehuwd geweest en niet geregistreerd of geregistreerd geweest als partner, ----------
legitimatie: paspoort nummer NF8802866. ----------
De voormelde stichting is statutair gevestigd te Geldrop, en is ingeschreven in het ------
register bij de Kamer van Koophandel en Fabrieken voor Zuidoost Brabant te ----------
Eindhoven onder dossiernummer 41092925, de stichting is geregistreerd met het ------
adres op het woonadres van Joannes Petrus van den Wittenboer, waar ook de ---------
eenmanszaak op is geregistreerd, deze eenmans is bekend bij de Kamer van ---------
Koophandel en Fabrieken voor Zuidoost Brabant te Eindhoven onder dossiernummer -
17090220. ----------
De comparant verklaarde dat hij een eerder gedane **"onder ede verklaring van** -------
zestien juli tweeduizend vier"wil rectificeren. ----------
De comparant rectificeert het navolgende: ----------
De partijen: ----------
1a).Hoofdpartij. de publiekrechtelijke rechtspersoon Staat der Nederlanden, ----------
Binnenhof 19, Den Haag, "N.L.", waarbij de publiekrechtelijke rechtspersoon de --------
Nederlandse Staat niet in de specifieke bestuurstaak heeft gehandeld, maar in de ------
ondernemersactiviteit, public relations, en de wetenschap, bestaat er geen voldoende -
grond haar anders te bejegenen dan privaatrechtelijke rechtspersonen die dezelfde of
vergelijkbare activiteiten verrichten. ----------
2a).Hoofdpartij. Eenmanszaak Audio Rarities, Kastanje 28, 5731 NK, Mierlo, "N.L.", --
directeur J.P. van den Wittenboer die op **uitdrukkelijke uitnodiging van de Staat der Nederlanden** "Ministerie van Economische Zaken in Den Haag" een rechtsverhouding
is aangegaan voor "fair use only" met het project "Hitler's Inferno" in verband met -------
zakendoen in Japan in negentienhonderd acht en negentig, door de Nederlandse ------
overheid in verband met vierhonderd (400) jaar handelsbetrekkingen tussen Nederland
en Japan. Op één en twintig september negentienhonderd acht en negentig ----------
"spreekdagen" zijn door Audio-Rarities,de heer J.P. van den Wittenboer ten adres van
het Ministerie van Economische Zaken persoonlijk en mondeling de ----------
licentievoorwaarden voor "fair use only" met het Hitler's Inferno"project grondig ---------
besproken. Gesproken is met Mr. Hendrik E.C. Koets. Er is geen schriftelijke "fair use -
only-agreement" vastgelegd tussen de Staat en Audio-Rarities, wel is een schriftelijke -
bevestiging door de Nederlandse Staat op veertien december negentienhonderd acht -
en negentig, vanuit Tokio, Japan verzonden, waarin de mondelinge afspaak van één --
en twintig september negentienhonderd acht en negentig en wat besproken is, kort ----
samengevat is bevestigd. De Staat heeft zich vrijwillig zelf partij gekozen. ----------
3a).Secondiare-partij. De privaatrechtelijke rechtspersoon de Stichting Intermediary --
Foundation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Kastanje 28, 5731 NK, ------
Mierlo, "N.L.", voorzitter J.P. van den Wittenboer. Als exclusieve internationaal --------
licentiehouder "fair use only" over het werk Hitler's Inferno, door Audio Rarties LPA ----
2445 USA, nineteenhundred fourty five, World-War II, werkzaam tevens als ----------
intermediair, wetenschappelijk, mensenrechten. ----------

4a).Secondiare-partij. de publiekrechtelijke rechtspersoon Zuid-Duitse Deelstaat ------ Freistaat Bayern, Duitsland, Alexandera Strasse 3, 80538, München, Deutschland. Als algemeen auteursrechthouder over het werk "Hitler's Inferno". Kontrollratdirektive 50. -- **5a).Secondiare-partij.** de publiekrechtelijke rechtspersoon de Amerikaanse auteurs -- en muziekrechtenorganisatie The Harry Fox Agency Inc., New York U.S.A., 771 Third - Avenue, New York, 10017 USA, vertegenwoordigd door Frank S. Rittman in de functie van International Business Administrator, die zich laat vergezellen door Edward -------- P.Murpy en Yoshio Inomata. Aangaande het verstrekken van een schriftelijke ---------- internationale exclusieve-licentie "Hitler's Inferno" voor "fair use only", datum afgifte ---- licentie zeventien augustus negentienhonderd vijf en negentig.----------

Voorwaarden en condities "fair use only" voor wetenschappelijk en bibliotheek - gebruik.----------

Hitler's Inferno is een werk van letterkunde, wetenschap of kunst, hetwelk bestaat uit -- afzonderlijke werken van liederen en toespraken uit het tijdperk Hitler Duitsland in een door de maker Audio Rarities (USA) in een logische anti-fascistische vorm aan --------- elkander in de Engelse taal gesproken commentaar in negentienhonderd vijf en veertig in de USA, het einde van de Tweede Wereldoorlog, hierbij wordt, onverminderd het ---- auteursrecht op ieder werk afzonderlijk, als de maker aangemerkt Audio Rarities (USA) degene, onder wiens leiding en toezicht het totale werk is tot stand gebracht. Het ------- auteursrecht over de Duitse toespraken en geluidsopnames door Adolf Hitler en -------- NSDAP -bij overdracht door de geallieerden na negentienhonderd vijf en veertig- ------- berusten bij de Zuid-Duitse deelstaat Freistaat Bayern, en de nederlandse versies van toespraken en liederen van de NSB bij de staat der Nederlanden. Hierbij is in het geval van het werk "Hitler's Inferno" het totale auteursrecht in eigendom van Freistaat -------- Bayern, het doel hiervan is om misbruik onder controle te kunnen houden door de ------ staat en strafbaar te stellen in verband met het ondeskundig gebruik van toespraken, - liederen, afbeeldingen en gedragingen die na negentienhonderd vijf en veertig na de -- val van het Derde Rijk bewezen en ernstig fout waren bevonden door het Tribunaal in - Neurenberg. Zowel de hedendaagse Duitse wet-en regelgeving (Duitse grondwet) ----- alsmede de Amerikaanse en Nederlandse wet- en regelgeving alsmede Europese en - Internationale Verdragen maken uitzonderingen voor het gebruiken van materialen ---- voor historische, wetenschappelijke en educatieve doelstellingen voor gebruik door ---- bibliotheken en op scholen, studie of gebruik door wetenschappers, (Title 17, United -- States Code). Bij het auteursrecht moet nog iets anders worden onderscheiden en wel het zogenaamde persoonlijkheidsrecht droit moral door Audio Rarities (USA). Het ------ persoonlijkheidsrecht van de auteur van het werk gaat nimmer teniet. Dit recht moet --- alzo beschouwd worden als een absoluut en exclusief zelfstandig recht, staande naast het auteurschap. Uit het een en ander volgt, dat het persoonlijkheidsrecht ---------- onafhankelijk van het auteursrecht een zelfstandig, niet overdraagbaar recht vormt. Als de toespraken en liederen in negentienhonderd vijf en veertig op rechtmatige manier -- zijn verzameld, hetgeen uit onderzoek is gebleken en moet worden aangenomen, heeft Audio Rarities (USA) het exclusieve recht de plaat "Hitler's Inferno" in eigenbeheer te - vermenigvuldigen en te verspreiden. Het droit moral kan na overlijden van de maker --- worden uitgeoefend door degenen die hij daartoe bij uiterste wilsbeschikking heeft ----- aangewezen. Zonder uiterste wilsbeschikking door de maker zelf afgegeven, of bij ----- ontbreken van informatie over de maker,alleen mogelijk met een schriftelijke licentie --- door de auteursrechtenorganisatie.Intermediary Foundation of the Universal ---------- Declaration of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, postbus 324, 5660 AH, ------ Geldrop Nederland heeft sinds negentienhonderd vijf en negentig bij schriftelijke ------- licentie door de Amerikaanse Auteursrechten organisatie "The Harry Fox Agency Inc" - in New York USA, te gelden als exclusieve licentiehouder op het mogen beheren en ---

internationaal verspreiden van het intellectueel & mechanische eigendomsrechten ----- "Hitler's Inferno", hiernaast kunnen bibliotheken, archieven, musea als niet-exclusieve licentiehouders fungeren en wetenschappers-agreementen verstrekken aan ---------- onderzoekers. Het op de geluidsdragers vastgelegde materiaal is gegarandeerd ------- authentiek. Het werk "Hitler's Inferno" is gegarandeerd geen nazisme of neo-nazisme. Het is een getuigenis over de holocaust. De juridische afhandeling over de ---------- auteursrechten en over het werk zijn in negentienhonderd negen en negentig en ------- daarna op zestien juli tweeduizend vier met een titel "In naam der Koningin" notarieel - vastgelegd bij Notariaat op de Laak, Capucijnerplein 38, Budel Nederland. Het werk is verder geregistreerd met een registratienummer bij de Belastingdienst "registratie en -- successie" in Nederland. Op één maart negentienhonderd negen en tachtig traden de Verenigde Staten toe tot de "Berner Conventie ", een tussen een aantal staten ---------- gesloten verdrag, (Berner Conventie, gedefinieerd onder sectie 101 van Title 17,United States Code) waarbij het auteursrecht van onderdanen van elk van de deelnemende -- Staten beschermd wordt in alle aangesloten Staten, waaronder ook Nederland. -------- Stichting Stemra is de Nederlandse zusterorganisatie van de Amerikaanse ---------- auteursrechtenorganisatie The Harry Fox, Inc New York. Vervaardigde opnamen van - uitzonderlijke documentaire waarde naast andere items mogen in officiële archieven -- worden bewaard. Hitler's Inferno is opgenomen in de USA, bij de Universiteit van ------- Kansas City, Missouri, in de Miller Nicols Library,en maakt deel uit van een ---------- wetenschappelijke verzameling van items over de holocaust onder de rubriek ---------- "Suzanne Statland Collections in Holocaust Studies" a bibliography of research -------- materials. ----------

Toegelaten: hetgeen in overeenstemming is met de wettelijke en de morele norm met hetgeen naar de regels van het maatschappelijke verkeer redelijkerwijs geoorloofd is -- met inachtneming van Artikel 25 A W en title 17 United States Code, in combinatie met in kracht rechtsgeldige Europese en Internationale Verdragen (Berner Conventie, ------ WIPO- Verdragen, Rome Conventie, TRIPS agreement van World Trade ---------- Organisation), Internationaal Verdrag inzake Economische, Sociale en Culturele ------- Rechten, waarin de auteursrechten van wetenschappers en de beoefening van de ----- wetenschap, mensenrechten zijn geworden, waar individuele aangesloten---------- Staten aan zijn verbonden. ----------

Verboden: in het algemeen iedere gehele of gedeeltelijke mechanische overname, ---- bewerking of nabootsen inbreuk op intellectueel eigendom in gewijzigde vorm voor een ander doel of een daadwerkelijk verschil vertonen dan het oorspronkelijke doel door de maker zelf verkozen; alle produkten die niet in overeenstemming zijn met de wettelijke en de morele norm, en alles wat met hetgeen naar de regels van het maatschappelijke verkeer redelijkerwijs niet geoorloofd is en als redelijkerwijs aannemelijk is, dat ook de maker die inbreuken zou hebben afgekeurd; ten gehore brengen of vertonen in het ---- openbaar, illegaal verspreiden van produkten of misbruik van gedachtengoed, ---------- negativisme, obsceniteit, obscurantisme; gebaren, uitdrukkingen, emblemen, ---------- geschiedvervalsing; muziek gezongen en gesproken alsmede instrumentale ---------- bewerkingen, met inbegrip van de beschikbaarstelling voor het publiek op zodanige --- wijze dat deze voor leden van het publiek op een door hen individueel gekozen plaats en tijd toegankelijk zijn, hierbij inbegrepen omroepuitzendingen, sportevenementen, al dan niet per kabel satelite, en internettransmissies.----------

Indien aan twee of meer personen een gemeenschappelijk auteursrecht op een zelfde werk toekomt, kan, tenzij anders is overeengekomen, de handhaving van dit recht door ieder hunner geschieden. De Staat de monopoliehouder over het vervolgen van -------- strafbare feiten in overeenstemming met wat hierover is vastgelegd in ---------- negentienhonderd vijf en veertig door de geallieerden controleraad op grond van de ---

wetgeving ter voorkoming van nationalisme en militairisme van de Tweede ----------
Wereldoorlog "kontrollratdirektive 50". ----------
De volgende partijen zijn aanwezig.----------
Bij de ondertekening van deze notariële rectificatie zijn de volgende partijen aanwezig: J.P. van den Wittenboer in de functie als directeur Audio-Rarities en in de functie als -- Voorzitter van Intermediary Foundation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. De overige partijen zijn niet in persoon vertegenwoordigd bij de ondertekening van de - rectificatie van de notariële akte.----------
Originele schriftelijke bewijzen zullen aan de akte worden gehecht, wanneer niet ---- origineel zal worden aangegeven dat het een kopie of een print betreft Onder de ------- originele aanhechtingen zit ook een "originele Kiezerspas voor de verkiezingen voor --- Provinciale Staten Noord-Brabant die gehouden is op zeven en twintig maart ---------- tweeduizend zeven. De kiezerspas was bestemd voor de heer Joannes Petrus van ---- den Wittenboer, adres Kastanje 28, 5731 NK, Mierlo, waarbij door hemzelf de volmacht aan de Voorzitter van de Stichting Intermediary Foundation of the Universal ---------- Declaration of Human Rights is afgegeven op de kiezerspas om te gaan stemmen. Het stemrecht is een grondrecht,en dat moet hoog worden gehouden. De burgerij is vrij om de eigen mening te geven over de volksvertegenwoordigers. Gezien de verklaring ----- onder ede in de notariële akte de dato twee en twintig juni negentienhonderd vier en -- negentig, kan niet worden uitgegaan van een democratie, maar is sprake van een ------ schijndemocratie. **Er is geen stem uitgebracht.** Er zal eerst een integraal ---------- parlementair openbaar onderzoek moeten geschieden naar de toestand van de -------- rechtsstaat en de democratie. De bewindsman Hirsch Ballin die zijn kabinetszetel ------ verloor door de IRT-affaire in negentienhonderd vier en negentig (verwijs ook naar ----- notariële akte van een verklaring de dato één en twintig januari negentienhonderd vier en negentig), die aftrad als minister van justitie omdat de Tweede Kamer hem had ----- verboden verdere bemoeienis te hebben met de zware criminaliteit, deze bewindsman die later in tweeduizend zeven wederom de post van "minister van justitie" mag -------- bekleden onder Balkenende, heeft nu kennelijk de opdracht om onderzoek te ---------- verrichten naar de misdaadorganisatie waar hij zelf lid van is " Kabinet Balkenende IV" In rubriek "15" van akte notarieel "in naam der koningin" de diverse boekwerkjes met -- bewijzen en brieven van Audio-Rarities en de Stichting, zijn thans digitaal vastgelegd - op een DVD-rom, met actualisering tot en met tweeduizend zeven inbegrepen. Op de - DVD-rom zijn daarnaast extra opgenomen een complete website door de sociale ------- databank Nederland, in Huizen, Noord-Holland, "N.L.", en een rapport in ---------- pdfbestandsformaat "naboek 20e editie 2006" door H.M. Walker uit Berlicum en ------- Stichting Werkgroep negentienhonderd zeventig, in Tilburg, "N.L". De DVD-rom en de inhoud hiervan alle aanwezige stukken maakt thans onderdeel uit van de **notariële ---- rectificatie**.----------
De rubrieken "15 en 16" immateriële of naamschade. Door de Staat der Nederlanden - het mondeling agreement "fair use only" Hitler's Inferno te hebben geschonden op een of meer keren en / of tijden en / of data. Te concretiseren in een geldvordering. ---------
Wordt de echtheid van deze authentieke akte en de titel betwist. Wanneer een ---- gerechtsdeurwaarder komt met een betekende grosse, waarvan de echtheid en / of --- onjuistheid wordt betwist. De gerechtsdeurwaarder dient dan zijn opdrachtgever aan te spreken en vervolgens dient de opdrachtgever de Staat der Nederlanden waartegen -- de grosse is betekend te benaderen voor verificatie van de echtheid en onjuistheid. ---- Wordt de echtheid en / of onjuistheid van een authentieke akte betwist, dan vermeldt -- artikel. 159 lid 1 Rv:een geschrift dat het uiterlijk heeft van een authentieke akte,geldt - als zodanig behoudens bewijs van het tegendeel.----------

Algemeen geldt, dat het tegenbewijs tegen de authentieke akte drukt op degene die --- haar onjuistheid en / of valsheid beweert, in een speciale "Valsheidsprocedure" bij de - civiele rechter. Bij deze notariële akte met de titel geldt, dat deze procedure voor de --- civiele rechter **absoluut en alleen in combinatie van een openbaar parlementair --- onderzoek** naar het rechtssysteem volgt, met horen van alle getuigen onder ede. In --- een "valsheidsprocedure" worden de notariële akte van een verklaring de dato één en twintig januari negentienhonderd vier en negentig en notariële akte onder ede de dato twee en twintig juni negentienhonderd vier en negentig onderdeel van één totale ------- valsheidsprocedure op alle akten. ----------

Artikel 430 Rv. Geeft algemene regels, voor grossen van excecutoriale titels en de ----- betekening daarvan, voordat zij ten uitvoer kunnen worden gelegd. ----------

De kracht van het schriftelijk bewijs is in de oorspronkelijke akte (minuutakte) gelegen. Grossen en gehele afschriften van een authentieke akte die volgens de wettelijke ------ voorschriften moeten worden bewaard, leveren, wanneer zij zijn afgegeven door een -- daartoe bevoegde ambtenaar (in dit geval de notaris) hetzelfde bewijs op als de ------- oorspronkelijke akte. ----------

Problemen met het vinden van een gerechtsdeurwaarder door de opdrachtgever.

Problemen bij het bereid vinden van een gerechtsdeurwaarder voor het uitvoeren van - de opdracht "ministerieplicht" kunnen zich voordoen. Te denken valt van het naar ------ elkander en op elkander afschuiven van de opdracht. Daarbij moet opdrachtgever ------ eerst alle gerechtsdeurwaarders in Den Haag schriftelijk benaderen om daarna zich te kunnen richten tot de Koninklijke Beroepsorganisatie van Gerechtsdeurwaarders ------ KBvG, postbus:12, 3740 AA in Baarn. Uiteindelijk moet via de Tweede Kamer de ------ ministeriële verantwoordelijkheid van de Minister van Justitie worden geactiveerd om -- ambtshalve een gerechtsdeurwaarder aan te wijzen die de opdracht moet uitvoeren. -- De minister van justitie heeft de taak algemeen te zorgen dat de rechtsbedeling -------- behoorlijk kan functioneren. Men spreekt wel van apparaatzorg. Verder te denken valt (gezien de aard en de opstelling door de Nederlandse Staat (de goodwill-belangen), --- dat de Staat de status quo zal handhaven zo lang enigszins mogelijk is, en zich -------- daarom om die reden van geen enkele Wet, Verdrag rekenschap en verantwoording -- zal geven. ----------

De geconstateerde feiten. Op datum zeventien augustus tweeduizend vijf is het ------ Duitse volkslied gezongen ten gehore gebracht via de TV -omroep SBS6 om acht ------ (20.00) uur, voorafgaande aan het voetbalinterland Nederland tegen Duitsland in ------ Rotterdam, daarna is op datum vijf april tweeduizend zes het Duitse volkslied ---------- instrumentaal (kort in een reclame van Achmea) ten gehore gebracht via TV -omroep - NOS Nederland 1, voor het (acht) 20.00 - uur journaal, daarna is op datum zeven april tweeduizend zes het Duitse volkslied instrumentaal (kort in de reclame van Achmea) -- ten gehore gebracht via TV-omroep RTL4 voor het (half acht)19.30- uur journaal. ------ Verder is sprake van over langere periode plegen van negativisme en ---------- wetenschappelijke sabotage onder hoofdverantwoordelijkheid van de Nederlandse ---- Staat gericht tegen de stichting, Audio-Rarities met het Hitler's Inferno project,verwijs -- naar rubriek "15"DVDrom. Verder: Nederlandse Staat laat het toe dat Zij door derden - als Adolf Hitler op Internet is geportretteerd, in de vorm van een (ex)-minister van ------ Justitie die thans de post bekleed van minister van sociale zaken mr. J.P.H. Donner --- met "hitlerkapsel", en een procureur-generaal Jhr. Mr. De Wijkerslooth de Weerdesteijn als "Adolf Hitler" die het onderwerp discriminatie in zijn takenpakket heeft,afgebeeld --- met een "hakenkruis" op het hoofd en met "Hitlersnor". De Nederlandse Staat laat dit -- ondanks de bekendheid met de websites en de bekendheid wie achter deze websites - zitten, (de heer K.H de Werd en Stichting Sociale Databank Nederland,R.M. ----------

Brockhus), bewust voortbestaan. De bewijzen zijn te vinden op de DVD-rom in rubriek "15". Er zijn door die derden K.H. de Werd inmiddels zestigduizend (60.000) e-mails --- hiervan internationaal verzonden.----------
Dat er tussen de hoofdpartijen de Staat der Nederlanden en Audio-Rarities (kamer van Koophandel: 17090220) een rechtsversverhouding bestaat of heeft bestaan niet in ----- specifieke bestuurstaak, uithoofde van "fair use only" "Hitler's Inferno" Audio Rarities -- LP A 2445, uithoofde waarvan de schuldenaar nog iets van de Staat der Nederlanden had te vorderen, nu te vorderen heeft of nog in de toekomst te vorderen zal krijgen in - verband met schenden afspraken / overeenkomst.----------
Gevorderd wordt. Voor naamschade en omzetderving een geldbedrag van **twintig --- miljoen euro (€ 20.000.000,00)**, hierbij op te tellen de wettelijke rente jaarlijks, extra -- de bedragen per overtreding tot een maximum per jaar, executie en ---------- administratiekosten. Alle daaruit voortvloeiende kosten komen geheel voor rekening --- van de schuldenaar. ----------
Verbeurd zullen worden. Bij het ten gehoren laten brengen van Duitse volkslied of --- andere zaken zonder vergunning die zich buiten het referentiekader "fair use only" ----- vallen), op Nederlands grondgebied en / of het zich op internet als Adolf Hitler laten ---- afbeelden op de Website van K.H. de Werd casu quo Sociale Databank Nederland, --- R.M. Brockhus, of via een andere manier, (bij Ministerie van Justitie bekende websites ,en regelmatig bezocht door ministerie van Justitie). Letterlijk van de website van de --- Sociale Databank Nederland, citeer: *GEEN AANKLACHT. Justitie zal geen vervolging instellen wegens smaad tegen Karel de Werd, terwijl hij toch minister van Justitie mr. -- J.P.H. Donner en de voorzitter van het college van procureursgeneraal mr. J.P. de ----- Wijkerslooth als Adolf Hitler op zijn website heeft gezet.Het ministerie liet via ---------- voorlichter Ivo Hommes weten: "Er zal geen aangifte gedaan worden. Het is deze ------ persoon enkel en alleen te doen om aandacht voor zijn zaak en daar werken wij niet -- aan mee." (De Telegraaf van achttien oktober tweeduizend drie), einde citaat.* **Bedrag tienduizend euro (€ 10.000,00) per overtreding per constatering per keer per ------ iedere nieuwe data op de kalender, oplopen tot een geldbedrag maximum van --- twee miljoen euro (€ 2.000.000,00) per jaar.** Buiten beslag vallen goederen voor ----- openbare dienst van de Staat,artikel 436 Burgerlijk Wetboek.----------
Voor beslag zijn vatbaar. Bedragen bestemd voor educatieve en wetenschappelijke - doelen tot een maximum van honderd duizend euro (€ 100.000,00). De marktwaarde - (in geld) afgeschreven en verouderd materieel Landmacht, Marine en Luchtmacht die - niet meer voor de openbare dienst van de Staat dienen. Deze zaken kunnen zonder --- limiet worden beslagen indien niet aan de betekening, van het bevel van de ---------- gerechtsdeurwaarder wordt voldaan door de Nederlandse Staat. Verder kan beslag --- worden gelegd op roerende zaken die niet bestemd zijn voor de openbare dienst van - de Staat:oude metalen, afgeschreven computers, afgeschreven ---------- kantoorinventaris,sloopmaterialen uit gebouwen van de overheid die na verbouwingen vrijkomen en die op de dumphandel te verkopen zijn, alles waar enigszins een --------- geldbedrag aan toe te kennen valt. Verder alle roerende en niet roerende zaken die --- niet onder de openbare dienst vallen met inbegrip van derdenbeslag op tegoeden ------ onder de Nederlandse Staat die niet te kwalificeren vallen voor openbare dienst. -------- **Het totaalbedrag van de schuldvordering.** twintig miljoen euro (€ 20.000.000,00) ---- met bijtelling van veertig duizend euro (€ 40.000,00) voor viermaal geconstateerde ----- overtredingen, maakt **Totaal bedrag twintig miljoen veertig duizend euro ---------- (€ 20.040.000,00).** ----------
De volgende stukken DVD-rom, brieven, licentie zullen aan deze akte worden ----- gehecht. ----------

1b. De originele brief door de Nederlandse Staat "Royal Netherlands Embassy" Tokio, Japan, datum veertien december negentienhonderd acht en negentig, inzake het ------- werkbezoek van één en twintig september negentienhonderd acht en negentig, de ----- mondelinge bespreking van de voorwaarden voor "fair use only" ten Ministerie van ----- Economische Zaken in Den Haag met Audio- Rarities. ----------
2b. Kleurenprint van de uitnodiging door Ministerie van Economische Zaken "speciale spreekdagen voor genodigden" Zakendoen in Japan, gericht aan Music Company ------ International, J.P. van den Wittenboer is (Audio-Rarities). Contact inzake verwerking -- van de uitnodiging, EVD, Lucy Wentholt. ----------
3b. De originele brief "licentie" door de Amerikaanse auteurs en muziekrechten -------- organisatie Harry Fox Agency Inc, New York USA, zeventien augustus ---------- negentienhonderd vijf en negentig, inzake Hitler's Inferno project. ----------
4b. De originele brief door de DCO Bestuur en Onderwijs Commissie van Justitie van - de Tweede Kamer, Den Haag, datum veertien september tweeduizend zes, kenmerk - "Hitler's Inferno". ----------
5b. De originele brief door Koninklijke Notariële Beroepsorganisatie, achttien december negentienhonderd acht en negentig, kenmerk: BRF 51.04JH/kk, verwijs naar rubriek -- "20" akte notarieel zestien juli tweeduizend vier "In naam der Koningin". ----------
6b. De originele brief door de Hoge Raad der Nederlanden van vier januari ---------- tweeduizend zeven, inzake reageren op het verzoek de onechtheid of valsheid van de notariële akte van twee en twintig juni negentienhonderd vier en negentig te bewijzen - of kunnen aantonen, kenmerk: 73 91 /SvdO/rk. ----------
7b. DvD-rom door Intermediary Foundation of the Universal Declaration of Human ----- Rights en Audio-Rarlties, met de stukken en getuigen onder rubriek "15" aangevuld en onderdeel van deze rectificatie. ----------
8b. De originele Stempas voor de provinciale staten Noord-Brabant, kieskring 1 -------- ('s-Hertogenbosch), om te stemmen op zeven maart tweeduizend zeven, in Gemeente Geldrop en Mierlo, waarbij J.P. van den Wittenboer de Voorziter van Intermediary ------ Foundation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, volmacht geeft de stem uit - te brengen. Kaartnummer:**17710161113**. ----------
In het hoofd van deze akte de woorden "In naam der Koningin", uitvoerbaar bij -- voorraad, tenzij de schuldenaar de combinatie de vordering, de titel, de akte(n) -- onrechtmatig of ongegrond voorkomt,een door de schuldenaar aan te spannen - "Valsheidsprocedure" via de civiele Rechter. ----------
De voormelde rectificatie op de notariële grosse "In naam der Koningin" de dato -------- zestien juli tweeduizend vier heeft comparant met een **eed** versterkt in handen van mij, notaris, afgelegd, nadat hij mij had verklaard de betekenis van de eed te beseffen en te weten dat de wet het plegen van meineed strafbaar stelt. ----------
SLOTBEPALINGEN ----------
Voormelde opgave, volledige voorlezing, afvraging en beantwoording hebben ---------- plaatsgehad in tegenwoordigheid van de getuigen. ----------
De comparant en de getuigen zijn mij, notaris, bekend en hun identiteit is door mij, ----- notaris, aan de hand van de hiervoor gemelde en daartoe bestemde ---------- documenten vastgesteld.

Waarvan akte, --------
in minuut opgemaakt, is verleden te Budel, gemeente Cranendonck, op de datum in --- het hoofd van deze akte vermeld, in tegenwoordigheid van de dames ---------- mevrouw Catharina Jacoba van Casteren-Daniëls, geboren te Weert ---------- twee en twintig januari negentienhonderd negen en zestig en ---------- Hendrina Maria Antonia Meeuwissen, geboren te Budel negen en twintig november ---- negentienhonderd zes en vijftig, als getuigen. ----------

Na zakelijke opgave van de inhoud en toelichting van deze akte aan de comparant, ----
heeft deze verklaard tijdig voor het verlijden te hebben kennis genomen van de inhoud
van deze akte en daarmee in te stemmen. Vervolgens is deze akte onmiddellijk na ----
volledige voorlezing door de comparant, de getuigen en mij, notaris, ondertekend. ------

Volgen handtekeningen van de comparant, de getuigen en de notaris.

UITGEGEVEN VOOR AFSCHRIFT:

Mr. Th.H.J.M. op de Laak
Notaris te Cranendonck

Netherlands-Japan
1600-2000

ROYAL NETHERLANDS EMBASSY
6-3 Shiba Koen 3-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo 105-0011 Phone (03)5401-0411 Fax(03)5401-0420

Audio Rarities
Music Company International
T.a.v. dhr. J.P. van den Wittenboer
Postbus 324
5660 AH GELDROP

Tokio, 14 december 1998

Re: Werkbezoek september j.l.

Geachte heer Van den Wittenboer,

Onder verwijzing naar het gesprek op 21 september j.l. betreffende "Zakendoen Japan" heb ik de eer u het volgende te berichten. De afgelopen periode is dezerzijds getracht kanalen te vinden om bekendheid te kunnen geven aan de informatie rond de cd "Hitler's Inferno - de les van gisteren (getuigenis als les voor de toekomst)".
Zoals reeds in Den Haag besproken is dit geen eenvoudige aangelegenheid. Japan kampt zelf met een oorlogsverleden - waarvoor grote aandacht bestaat - maar waarover het nog moeilijk is te spreken. Voor wat de oorlog in Europa betreft bestaat wel degelijk de kennis, maar in de Japanse beleving heeft de eerdere opkomst van het facisme in Europa duidelijk een eigen dimensie.

Een tweetal dezerzijds benaderde "recordshops" (van belangrijke ketens) toonde geen bereidheid voor het t.g.t. opzetten van een display en ook voor toezending van nadere informatie bestond geen interesse. Met uw goedvinden zal ik deze weg dan ook verder staken en bezien of wellicht binnen meer wetenschappelijke kring belangstelling bestaat.

Met vriendelijke groet,

Hendrik E.C. Koets
Ambassaderaad Economie en Handel

オランダ大使館 〒105-0011 東京都港区芝公園3丁目6番3号 Tel.(03)5401-0411 Fax.(03)5401-0420

KOPIE

EVD

MINISTERIE VAN ECONOMISCHE ZAKEN

Postbus 20105
2500 EC Den Haag
Telefoon: (070) 3 79 89 33
Telefax: (070) 3 79 78 78

Port betaald
Nederland
Port payé
Pays-Bas

Lucas Company Industrial
Postbus 524
5830 AH Boekel

t.a.v. J.P. van den Wittenboer

KOPIE

EVD

MINISTERIE VAN ECONOMISCHE ZAKEN

Voorlichtingsbijeenkomst "Zakendoen in Japan" 23 september 1998

Misschien juist vanwege de huidige problemen blijft Japan in de belangstelling staan. Om Nederlandse bedrijven de mogelijkheid te bieden de ontwikkelingen in het land beter te volgen organiseert de EVD in samenwerking met de Kamer van Koophandel Rotterdam, de Japan Trade Club, NCH en de Fenedex op 23 september de voorlichtingsbijeenkomst 'Zakendoen in Japan'.

Daarnaast wordt een aantal spreekdagen georganiseerd met vertegenwoordigers van de Nederlandse ambassade te Tokio en het Consulaat-Generaal te Osaka. Deze spreekdagen bieden Nederlandse bedrijven de gelegenheid bij hun plannen en activiteiten in Japan gebruik te maken van de medewerking van de Nederlandse vertegenwoordigingen in Japan. De gesprekken vinden plaats op 21 (EVD Den Haag), 22 (KvK Apeldoorn) en 23 september a.s. (KvK Gouda).

Locatie voorlichtingsbijeenkomst:
Kamer van Koophandel Gouda
Burg. van Reenensingel 101
Gouda
(circa 5 min. vanaf het NS Station Gouda, uitgang Bloemendaal. Ruime parkeergelegenheid bij het KvK-gebouw)

Tijd voorlichtingsbijeenkomst:
10.00 - 14.00 uur
(vanaf 09.30 uur inschrijving)

Kosten:
De deelnamekosten voor de voorlichtingsbijeenkomst bedragen *f* 125,-- p.p.
Deelname aan de individuele gesprekken is gratis.

Aanmelding voorlichtingsbijeenkomst:
Aanmelding is alleen mogelijk via het bijgevoegde aanmeldingsformulier; sluitingsdatum voor inschrijving van de voorlichtingsbijeenkomst is vrijdag 18 september a.s.
U ontvangt *geen* bevestiging van uw aanmelding aan de voorlichtingsbijeenkomst.

Aanmelding spreekdagen:
Via bijgevoegd formulier. Omstreeks twee weken voor aanvang van de spreekdagen wordt u benaderd door de coördinator van de EVD of de betrokken Kamer van Koophandel voor een definitieve afspraak waarvan schriftelijk bevestiging volgt.

Annulering:
Bij verhindering kan de plaats van de deelnemer worden ingenomen door een medewerker van hetzelfde bedrijf. Deelnamekosten zijn niet verschuldigd wanneer *uiterlijk een dag* voor de datum van de bijeenkomst is geannuleerd.

Mailing:
Voor de mailing van deze bijeenkomst is gebruik gemaakt van verschillende adresbestanden. Hierdoor kan het voorkomen dat u meer dan een aankondiging ontvangt.

Inlichtingen:
EVD, Lucy Wentholt
telefoon: 070-3797013

0101EVD - 08/98

fenedex NCH KAMER VAN KOOPHANDEL ROTTERDAM ASIA HOUSE

THE HARRY FOX AGENCY, INC.
a subsidiary of NATIONAL MUSIC PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION, INC.

October 17, 1995

Mr. J.P. van den Wittenboer
Intermediary Foundation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights
Postbox 324
5660 AH Geldrop
THE NETHERLANDS

Re: Hitler's Inferno Project

Dear Mr. van den Wittenboer:

Thank you for your letter dated August 16th; please excuse my delay in responding to your inquiry. I regret that we cannot provide you with any recommendations on U.S. record companies who may wish to act as your distributor. I am, however, enclosing a section from the *1995 Billboard International Buyer's Guide* in the event you wish to contact any of them directly.

Sincerely,

Frank S. Rittman
International Business Administrator

encl.
cc: Edward P. Murphy
Yoshio Inomata

711 THIRD AVENUE, NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10017 (212) 370-5330 FAX: (212) 953-2384

DCO Bestuur en Onderwijs
Commissie Justitie

Intermediary Foundation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights
T.a.v. de heer J.P.van den Wittenboer
Postbus 324
5660 AH GELDROP

Plaats en Datum	Den Haag, 14 september 2006
Betreft	"Hitler's Inferno
Ons kenmerk	JUST060608
Uw kenmerk	K05/1077/12Sv
Uw brief van	14 september 2006

Geachte heer Van den Wittenboer,

Uw bovengenoemde brief is onder de leden van de vaste commissie voor Justitie verspreid.

In haar vergadering van 6 september 2006 heeft de commissie besloten geen verdere actie te ondernemen.

Dit betekent dat de leden van de commissie individueel wel actie kunnen ondernemen naar aanleiding van uw brief. Zij kunnen uw opmerkingen bijvoorbeeld gebruiken bij de behandeling van wetsvoorstellen of vragen stellen aan de regering.

Hoogachtend,

mevr. mr. N.J.P. Coenen
griffier van de vaste commissie voor Justitie

Tweede Kamer
der Staten-Generaal
Plein 2
Den Haag

Postbus 20018
2500 EA Den Haag

Tel: 070-318 2007
Fax: 070-318 3444

E-mail: cie.just@tweedekamer.nl

K·N·B

KONINKLIJKE NOTARIËLE BEROEPSORGANISATIE

2

Music Company International
T.a.v. de heer J.P. van den Wittenboer
Postbus 324
5660 AH GELDROP

Den Haag, 18 december 1998

Ons kenmerk : BRF51.04 JH/kk
Doorkiesnr : (070) 330 71 61

Geachte heer Van den Wittenboer,

Hierbij bevestig ik de ontvangst van uw brief, met bijlagen, van 11 december 1998 op 14 december daarna.

U heeft een tekst meegestuurd over de betekenis van de notariële akte, gebaseerd op hetgeen u aan informatie van een notaris hebt verkregen en verder daarover in de vakliteratuur hebt gevonden. U verzoekt de KNB de tekst waar nodig aan te vullen, dan wel een algemene uitleg te geven.

Naar aanleiding daarvan deel ik u mee dat de KNB een vereniging van notarissen en kandidaat-notarissen in Nederland is en als zodanig slechts algemene informatie op notarieel gebied verstrekt. Dit geschiedt door de uitgifte van folders en informatiekaarten, door het periodiek uitgeven van een krant voor cliënten van notariskantoren en door de instelling van de Notaristelefoon, waar ook algemene informatie kan worden ingewonnen. Concrete vragen kunnen door de KNB niet worden beantwoord.

In het algemeen kan ik u wel het volgende meedelen.
Notariële akten zijn akten opgemaakt door een notaris in functie. Eén van de voordelen van een notariële akte is dat de dagtekening, de echtheid en de juistheid van de notariële akte terstond vaststaan. Een ander voordeel is dat die akte steeds bewaard blijft en dat er dus altijd duplicaten van kunnen worden gemaakt. De akte wordt opgemaakt door een onpartijdige deskundige die er naar zal streven de akte zo op te stellen dat rechterlijke procedures worden voorkomen.
Van een notariële akte kan een grosse, een officieel en gewaarmerkt bijzonder afschrift, worden uitgegeven. De daarop rechthebbende kan hiermee zonder rechterlijk vonnis zijn rechten uitoefenen.

Spui 184
2511 BW Den Haag

Postbus 16020
2500 BA Den Haag

Telefoon 070 - 330 71 11
Telefax 070 - 345 32 26

ABN AMRO 43.01.82.953
Postbank 125185

Vanwege deze voordelen van een notariële akte en omwille van de rechtszekerheid heeft de wet voor sommige overeenkomsten en rechtshandelingen de notariële akte verplicht gesteld.
/. Voor een opsomming, alsmede voor meer informatie over de notariële akte en de functie van de notaris verwijs ik u naar de folder "Functie en werkterrein van de notaris", welke u hierbij aantreft.

Hoogachtend,

p.o. CMvdKooijnenburg

mw mr F.C. van der Steur-de Jong

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ABN AMRO 43.01.82.953
Postbank 125185

HOGE RAAD DER NEDERLANDEN

Aan de heer J.P. van den Wittenboer
Inermediary Foundation of the Universal Declaration of
Human Rights
Postbus 324
5660 AH GELDROP

Datum 4 januari 2007 **Kenmerk** `7391/SvdO/rk

Geachte heer Van den Wittenboer,

Hierbij deel ik u mede dat de Procureur-Generaal kennis heeft genomen van uw brief van 2 januari 2007 gericht aan de 'Voorzitter van het College van procureurs-generaal van de Hoge Raad der Nederlanden', betreffende 'bewijzen valsheid en onechtheid notariële akte d.d. 22 juni 1994'.

Ter voorkoming van misverstand wijs ik u erop dat de Procureur-Generaal bij de Hoge Raad, mr. J.W. Fokkens, en de Voorzitter van het College van procureurs-generaal, mr. H.N. Brouwer, verschillende functionarissen zijn. De Procureur-Generaal bij de Hoge Raad is geen lid van het College van procureurs-generaal en behoort niet tot het Openbaar Ministerie.

Uit uw brief blijkt niet dat de Procureur-Generaal u - gelet op zijn taken en bevoegdheden - van dienst zou kunnen zijn. De Procureur-Generaal zal daarom niet ingaan op de inhoud van die brief en de door u meegezonden bijlagen.

Hoogachtend,

De Kabinetschef van de Procureur-Generaal,

Mr. S. van den Oever

Postbus 20303 | 2500 EH Den Haag | Telefoon 070 361 13 11
Lange Voorhout 34 | Bezoekadres: Kazernestraat 52 | www.hogeraad.nl

7

Stemmen in een andere gemeente binnen de provincie

Als u in een andere gemeente, binnen de provincie, aan de verkiezing wilt deelnemen, dient u in persoon uiterlijk
7 maart 2007 deze stempas bij uw gemeente te laten omzetten in een kiezerspas. Een schriftelijk verzoek tot het
stemmen in een andere gemeente, dient u uiterlijk 21 februari 2007 in te dienen bij de gemeente.

Stemmen bij volmacht

Als u niet zelf aan de stemming kunt deelnemen, kunt u een andere kiezer machtigen om voor u te gaan stemmen.
Is deze kiezer *in dezelfde gemeente* ingeschreven, dan kunt u gebruik maken van onderstaand volmachtbewijs. Wilt u een
kiezer machtigen die in een andere gemeente is ingeschreven, dan dient u uiterlijk 21 februari 2007 een schriftelijk verzoek
in te dienen bij de gemeente. De gemachtigde kan een volmachtstem uitsluitend tegelijk met de eigen stem uitbrengen!

De formulieren voor de schriftelijke verzoeken zijn verkrijgbaar ter gemeentesecretarie.

VOLMACHTBEWIJS (Met blokletters invullen)

Naam gemachtigde : I.F.U.D of Human Rights

Adres en woonplaats : Kastanje 28, 5731NK Mierlo

De gemachtigde verklaart zich door mede-ondertekening bereid voor de volmachtgever bij volmacht
te stemmen en met inbegrip van deze machtiging niet meer dan twee ~~stemmen~~ uitgebrachte geldige stemmen
te hebben aangenomen.

Geef uw stempas pas aan een ander mee, nadat u zelf hebt ingevuld wie [illegible] uw stem.

Paraaf stembureau

Handtekening volmachtgever:

Handtekening gemachtigde:

LET OP:

Het is strafbaar om op naam van een ander aan de stemming deel te nemen (art. 128 Wetboek van Strafrecht).
Neem uw identificatiebewijs mee! De voorzitter van het stembureau is bevoegd van u te verlangen dat u zich identificeert.
Indien u geen stempas heeft, kunt u niet stemmen!

I.F.U.D of Human Rights
Kastanje 28, 5731NK Mierlo
Implementation of
the Universal Declaration
of Human Rights

De ondergetekende, mr. Theodorus Hubertus Johannes Maria op de Laak, notaris te Budel, gemeente Cranendonck, verklaart dat de afgedrukte fotokopieën door hem zijn vergeleken met de originele stukken en dat deze fotokopieën volledig overeenstemmen met de originele stukken.
Getekend te Budel, gemeente Cranendonck, zeven en twintig juni tweeduizend zeven.

Prod-05

Voorzitter

Tweede Kamer
DER STATEN-GENERAAL

Aan de IFUD of Human Rights
T.a.v. dhr. J.P. van den Wittenboer
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Den Haag, 23 maart 2016

Betreft: reactie op de via de deurwaarder betekende stukken

Geachte heer Van den Wittenboer,

Via de deurwaarder ontving ik op 9 maart jl. uw aanzegging gericht aan de Tweede Kamer, meer speciaal aan haar voorzitter mw. Arib, waarin u vraagt om binnen 14 dagen "aan het verzoek te voldoen als nader omschreven in de ten deze betekende stukken "ambtsmisdrijven" artikel 119 van de Grondwet".

Daarbij is vermeld dat uit het niet voldoen aan dat verzoek "zou kunnen worden afgeleid dat niet voldoende proactieve houding is aangenomen door geïnsinueerde "er wat mee te gaan doen", geen verdere actie ondernemen, berusten in de stukken".

Bij de aanzegging zijn 10 stukken gevoegd, waarvan het overzicht is opgenomen in de bijlage bij deze brief. Voor zover dit gaat om stukken gericht aan de Tweede Kamer reageer ik op uw verzoek als volgt.

* op uw brief van 15 juli 2008 over het vervolgen van de minister-president dhr. J.P. Balkenende hebt u op 15 september 2008 het antwoord ontvangen van de Tweede Kamer dat van de brief mededeling is gedaan aan de Kamer en dat de brief voor de leden ter inzage is gelegd.

* op uw brief van 2 september 2014 over aanbieding van een verzoekschrift m.b.t. artikel 119 Grondwet hebt u op 16 september 2014 een antwoord ontvangen van de vaste commissie voor Veiligheid en Justitie, dat deze uw brief in haar procedurevergadering van 10 september 2014 heeft behandeld en dat de Commissie heeft besloten uw brief voor kennisgeving aan te nemen.

* op uw brief van 17 december 2015 over het Verzoek om strafaangifte betreffende ministers, staatssecretaris en ex-Kamervoorzitter, hebt u op 18 februari 2016 een antwoord ontvangen van de Vaste Commissie voor Veiligheid en Justitie, dat deze uw brief op 17 februari 2016 in haar procedurevergadering heeft behandeld en dat de Commissie heeft besloten de inhoud van uw brief voor kennisgeving aan te nemen.

Ik stel vast dat de verzoeken die u aan de Tweede Kamer heeft gericht zijn behandeld en ik verwijs u ten overvloede nogmaals naar de brieven die u daarover van de Tweede Kamer hebt ontvangen.

Ik beschouw uw verzoek daarmee als afgehandeld.

Hoogachtend,

Mw. K. Arib,

Voorzitter van de Tweede Kamer der Staten-Generaal

NEVER AGAIN
WHAT YOU DO MATTERS

THE CAMPAIGN FOR THE UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM

May 31, 2016

J.P. van den Wittenboer
Kastanje 28
Mierlo, Noord-Brabant 5731 NK
Netherlands

Dear Mr. van den Wittenboer:

I am pleased to extend a formal welcome to you as a member of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum's Legacy of Light Society. Legacy of Light Society members are individuals – like you – who have thoughtfully included the Museum in their estate plans or otherwise established a charitable gift annuity, charitable remainder trust or other planned gift for the benefit of the Museum. It is through these gifts that the Museum seeks to ensure that this institution remains a vibrant and transformative force in the 21st century. We welcome your partnership in this historic task.

You are joining us at an exciting time as we are engaged in a comprehensive campaign to raise $540 million - $300 million in cumulative annual funds, $40 million in capital commitments to build a state-of-the-art collections and conservation center, and $200 million in endowment commitments. Enclosed you will find a Confirmation of Deferred Commitment Form. Signing this form will allow the Museum to designate any funds we receive through your estate to the institution's Permanent General Endowment Fund, and be counted today towards our campaign goal. Taking this simple extra step will make your legacy gift that much more powerful. Please note that the form may be rescinded at any time.

Also enclosed is a Consent Form. Please take a moment to complete and return this form as well so that you may receive all the benefits to which you are eligible for, including:

- **Legacy of Light Society Memorial Candle**
- **Membership Pin**
- **Legacy of Light Membership Card**
- **Recognition in the Annual Report**
- **Subscription to the Museum's magazine**
- **Museum passes for individual and family visits**
- **10% Discount at the Museum Shop**

Legacy of Light Society

In addition, as the Director of Stewardship, for the Legacy of Light Society, you can always contact me with any question or Museum needs. My direct line is 202.488.2634; I can also be reached via email at cmaier@ushmm.org.

Because of the planned gifts from members of the Legacy of Light Society, the Museum is confident that we will succeed in the campaign, which will provide the resources it will take to meet any and all challenges that lie ahead. We are deeply grateful for your commitment to this institution and to the permanence of Holocaust memory.

Sincerely,

Celeste Z. Maier, Director of Stewardship
Legacy of Light Society

CONTENT

Article 83(1) TFEU provides for an exhaustive list of areas of particularly serious crime with a cross-border dimension (known as 'EU crimes') for which the European Parliament and the Council may establish minimum rules concerning the definition of criminal offences and sanctions. Under Article 83(1), third subparagraph, based on 'developments in crime', the Council may adopt a decision (subject to the consent of the Parliament) extending this list by adding other areas of crime. The Commission may present an initiative to trigger such Council decision, through a Communication to the European Parliament and the Council.

On 16 September 2020, European Commission President von der Leyen announced, in her State of the Union Address at the European Parliament and in the accompanying letter of intent, a new initiative on extending the list of EU crimes to all forms of hate crime and hate speech - whether because of race, religion, gender or sexuality. It was later mentioned in the Commission Work Programme 2021 and in February 2021, the Commission published a roadmap on the initiative, scheduled for the fourth quarter of 2021.

The initiative will complement the work on a legislative proposal on preventing and combatting gender-based violence against women and domestic violence to be presented also by the end of 2021. According to the Commission, the list of EU crimes could be extended to cover hate speech and hate crime on the grounds of race, colour, religion, descent or national or ethnic origin. Further grounds under consideration are sex and sexual orientation, as well as disability and age.

References

- European Commission, State of the Union Address by President von der Leyen at the European Parliament plenary, September 2020
- European Commission, Letter of intent: Key New Initiatives for 2021, September 2020
- European Commission, Commission Work Programme 2021, October 2021

Further reading

- EPRS, Unlocking the potential of the EU Treaties: An article-by-article analysis of the scope for action, 5. Extending the list of crimes addressed by EU criminal law policies, pp. 37-38, May 2020

- Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs, Hate speech and hate crime in the EU and the evaluation of online content regulation approaches, July 2020
- European Commission, Hate speech & hate crime – inclusion on list of EU crimes, Roadmap

Author: Piotr Bąkowski, Members' Research Service, legislative-train@europarl.europa.eu
As of 20 November 2021.

HYPERLINK REFERENCES

United Nations A/C.3/75/L.49

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
4 November 2020

Original: English

Seventy-fifth session
Third Committee
Agenda item 70 (a)
Elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance: elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance

Angola, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belarus, Burkina Faso, Burundi, China, Comoros, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Viet Nam: draft resolution

Combating glorification of Nazism, neo-Nazism and other practices that contribute to fuelling contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance

The General Assembly,

Guided by the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[1] the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[2] the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination[3] and other relevant human rights instruments,

Recalling the provisions of Commission on Human Rights resolutions 2004/16 of 16 April 2004[4] and 2005/5 of 14 April 2005[5] and relevant Human Rights Council resolutions, in particular resolutions 7/34 of 28 March 2008,[6] 18/15 of 29 September 2011[7] and 21/33 of 28 September 2012,[8] as well as General Assembly resolutions 60/143 of 16 December 2005, 61/147 of 19 December 2006, 62/142 of 18 December

[1] Resolution 217 A (III).
[2] See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.
[3] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 660, No. 9464.
[4] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2004, Supplement No. 3* (E/2004/23), chap. II, sect. A.
[5] Ibid., *2005, Supplement No. 3* and corrigenda (E/2005/23, E/2005/23/Corr.1 and E/2005/23/Corr.2), chap. II, sect. A.
[6] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-third Session, Supplement No. 53* (A/63/53), chap. II.
[7] Ibid., *Sixty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 53A* and corrigendum (A/66/53/Add.1 and A/66/53/Add.1/Corr.1), chap. II.
[8] Ibid., *Sixty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 53A* (A/67/53/Add.1), chap. II.

Please recycle

2007, 63/162 of 18 December 2008, 64/147 of 18 December 2009, 65/199 of 21 December 2010, 66/143 of 19 December 2011, 67/154 of 20 December 2012, 68/150 of 18 December 2013, 69/160 of 18 December 2014, 70/139 of 17 December 2015, 71/179 of 19 December 2016, 72/156 of 19 December 2017, 73/157 of 17 December 2018 and 74/136 of 18 December 2019 on this issue, and its resolutions 61/149 of 19 December 2006, 62/220 of 22 December 2007, 63/242 of 24 December 2008, 64/148 of 18 December 2009, 65/240 of 24 December 2010, 66/144 of 19 December 2011, 67/155 of 20 December 2012, 68/151 of 18 December 2013, 69/162 of 18 December 2014, 70/140 of 17 December 2015, 71/181 of 19 December 2016, 72/157 of 19 December 2017, 73/262 of 22 December 2018 and 74/137 of 18 December 2019, entitled "A global call for concrete action for the total elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and the comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action",

Acknowledging other important initiatives of the General Assembly aimed at raising awareness about the suffering of victims of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and forms of discrimination, including in the historical perspective, in particular regarding commemoration of the victims of slavery and the transatlantic slave trade,

Recalling the Charter of the Nuremberg Tribunal, and the Judgment of the Tribunal which recognized as criminal, inter alia, the SS organization and its integral parts, including the Waffen SS, through its officially accepted members implicated in or with knowledge of the commission of war crimes and crimes against humanity connected with the Second World War, as well as other relevant provisions of the Charter and the Judgment,

Mindful of the horrors of the Second World War, and stressing in this regard that the victory over Nazism in the Second World War contributed to the establishment of the conditions for the creation of the United Nations, designed to prevent future wars and save succeeding generations from the scourge of war,

Recalling that, in 2020, the international community celebrates the seventy-fifth anniversary of victory over Nazism in the Second World War, and looking forward in this regard to the holding of a special solemn meeting of the General Assembly,

Recalling also that the seventy-fifth session of the General Assembly coincides with the seventy-fifth anniversary of the establishment of the Nuremberg Tribunal and the adoption of its Charter,

Noting that neo-Nazism is more than just the glorification of a past movement, it is a contemporary phenomenon with strong vested interests in racial inequality and an investment in gaining broad support for its false claims of racial superiority,

Recalling the relevant provisions of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance on 8 September 2001,[9] in particular paragraph 2 of the Declaration and paragraphs 84 to 86 of the Programme of Action, as well as the relevant provisions of the outcome document of the Durban Review Conference of 24 April 2009,[10] in particular paragraphs 11, 13 and 54,

Alarmed at the spread in many parts of the world of various extremist political parties, movements, ideologies and groups of a racist or xenophobic character, including neo-Nazis and skinhead groups, and at the fact that this trend has resulted

[9] See A/CONF.189/12 and A/CONF.189/12/Corr.1, chap. I.

[10] See A/CONF.211/8, chap. I.

in the implementation of discriminatory measures and policies at the local or national level,

Noting with concern that, even where neo-Nazis or extremists do not formally participate in government, the presence therein of extreme right-wing ideologues can have the effect of injecting into governance and political discourse the same ideologies that make neo-Nazism and extremism so dangerous,

Alarmed at music lyrics and video games that advocate racial hatred and incite discrimination, hostility or violence,

Concerned by the use of Internet platforms by groups that advocate hatred to plan, fundraise and circulate information about public events aimed at promoting racism, xenophobia and related intolerance, such as rallies, demonstrations and acts of violence,

Mindful of the role that the Internet can play in promoting equality, inclusion and non-discrimination,

Seriously concerned that neo-Nazi groups, as well as other groups and individuals espousing ideologies of hatred, have increasingly targeted susceptible individuals, mainly children and youth, by means of specifically tailored websites with the aim of their indoctrination and recruitment,

Deeply concerned by all recent manifestations of violence and terrorism incited by violent nationalism, racism, antisemitism, Islamophobia, Christianophobia, Afrophobia, xenophobia and related intolerance, including during sports events,

Recognizing with deep concern the continued alarming increase in instances of discrimination, intolerance and extremist violence motivated by antisemitism, Islamophobia and Christianophobia and prejudices against persons of other ethnic origins, religions and beliefs,

Underlining the existing lack of uniformity of norms regarding protected speech and expression and prohibited racial discrimination and advocacy of national, racial or religious hatred that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence,

Noting with concern, in this regard, that the variation in national standards prohibiting hate speech may provide safe havens for neo-Nazi, extremist, violent nationalist, xenophobic or racist speech owing to the fact that many neo-Nazi and relevant extremist groups of a racist or xenophobic character operate transnationally by relying on Internet service providers or social media platforms,

Stressing that the purpose of addressing hate speech is not to limit or prohibit freedom of speech, but to prevent incitement to discrimination, hostility and violence, which shall be prohibited by law,

Expressing its concern about the use of digital technologies by neo-Nazis and other extremist and hate groups to disseminate their ideology, while recognizing that digital technologies are of great importance for the enjoyment of human rights and for combating racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance,

1. *Reaffirms* the relevant provisions of the Durban Declaration and of the outcome document of the Durban Review Conference, in which States condemned the persistence and resurgence of neo-Nazism, neo-Fascism and violent nationalist ideologies based on racial and national prejudice and stated that those phenomena could never be justified in any instance or in any circumstances;

2. *Recalls* the provisions of the Durban Declaration and of the outcome document of the Durban Review Conference, in which States recognized the positive contribution that the exercise of the right to freedom of expression, in particular by

the media and new technologies, including the Internet, and full respect for the freedom to seek, receive and impart information can make to the fight against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

3. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, prepared in accordance with the request contained in its resolution 74/136;[11]

4. *Expresses its appreciation* to the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and her Office for their efforts to fight racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, including the maintenance by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights of the database on practical means to combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

5. *Expresses deep concern* about the glorification, in any form, of the Nazi movement, neo-Nazism and former members of the Waffen SS organization, including by erecting monuments and memorials, holding public demonstrations in the name of the glorification of the Nazi past, the Nazi movement and neo-Nazism, declaring or attempting to declare such members and those who fought against the anti-Hitler coalition, collaborated with the Nazi movement and committed war crimes and crimes against humanity participants in national liberation movements, as well as by the renaming of streets glorifying them;

6. *Calls for* the universal ratification and effective implementation of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, and urges those States parties that have not yet done so to consider making the declaration under its article 14, thus providing the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination with the competence to receive and consider communications from individuals or groups of individuals within their jurisdiction claiming to be victims of a violation by a State party of any of the rights set forth in the Convention;

7. *Urges* States to eliminate all forms of racial discrimination by all appropriate means, including legislation as required by circumstances, while ensuring that the definition of racial discrimination set out therein complies with article 1 of the Convention;

8. *Encourages* those States that have made reservations to article 4 of the Convention to give serious consideration to withdrawing such reservations as a matter of priority, as stressed by the Special Rapporteur;

9. *Acknowledges* that discrimination on the basis of race, ethnicity or religion in all its forms and manifestations, including neo-Nazism, Islamophobia, Christianophobia and antisemitism, is a threat to social cohesion, not just to those racial and ethnic groups that are their direct target;

10. *Recalls* that any legislative or constitutional measures adopted with a view to countering extremist political parties, movements, ideologies and groups of a racist or xenophobic character, including neo-Nazis and skinhead groups and similar extremist ideological movements, should be in conformity with the relevant international human rights obligations, in particular articles 4 and 5 of the Convention and articles 19 to 22 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;

11. *Encourages* States parties to the Convention to take appropriate measures to ensure that their legislation is in accordance with their obligations under the Convention, including those under article 4;

[11] A/75/329.

12. *Stresses* that the rights to freedom of expression, peaceful assembly and association are important in supporting the fight against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance worldwide;

13. *Emphasizes once more* the recommendation of the Special Rapporteur that "any commemorative celebration of the Nazi regime, its allies and related organizations, whether official or unofficial, should be prohibited" by States,[12] also emphasizes that such manifestations do injustice to the memory of the countless victims of the Second World War and negatively influence children and young people, and stresses in this regard that it is important that States take measures, in accordance with international human rights law, to counteract any celebration of the Nazi SS organization and all its integral parts, including the Waffen SS, and that failure by States to effectively address such practices is incompatible with the obligations of States Members of the United Nations under its Charter;

14. *Expresses deep concern* about increased frequency of attempts and activities intended to desecrate or demolish monuments erected in remembrance of those who fought against Nazism during the Second World War, as well as to unlawfully exhume or remove the remains of such persons, and in this regard urges States to fully comply with their relevant obligations, inter alia, under article 34 of Additional Protocol I to the Geneva Conventions of 1949;[13]

15. *Firmly condemns* incidents that glorify and promote Nazism, such as acts involving pro-Nazi graffiti and paintings, including on monuments dedicated to victims of the Second World War;

16. *Expresses alarm* over the use by neo-Nazi groups, as well as other extremist groups and individuals espousing ideologies of hatred, of information technologies, the Internet and social media to recruit new members, especially targeting children and young people, and to disseminate and to amplify their hate-filled messages, while recognizing that the Internet can also be used to counteract these groups and their activities;

17. *Notes with concern* the significant number of racist incidents worldwide, including the rise of skinhead groups, which have been responsible for many of these incidents, as well as the resurgence of racist and xenophobic violence targeting, inter alia, persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities, or on any other grounds, including arson attacks on houses and vandalization of and violence in schools and places of worship and cemeteries;

18. *Reaffirms* that such acts may, in certain circumstances, be qualified as falling within the scope of the Convention, that they may not be justifiable as exercises of freedom of peaceful assembly, freedom of association and freedom of expression and that they will often fall within the scope of article 20 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and may be subject to certain restrictions, as set out in articles 19, 21 and 22 of the Covenant;

19. *Encourages* States to take appropriate concrete measures, including legislative and educational ones, in accordance with their international human rights obligations, in order to prevent revisionism in respect of the Second World War and the denial of the crimes against humanity and war crimes committed during the Second World War;

[12] A/72/291, para. 79.

[13] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1125, No. 17512.

20. *Calls upon* States to take active measures to ensure that education systems develop the necessary content to provide accurate accounts of history, as well as promote tolerance and other international human rights principles;

21. *Takes note* of the recommendation of the Special Rapporteur that education that seeks to undercut the racist effects of nationalist populism should include accurate and representative accounts of national history that give voice to racial and ethnic diversity and that expose the untruths of those who attempt to write ethnic groups out of national histories and identities in order to sustain ethnonationalist myths of racially or ethnically "pure" nations;[14]

22. *Condemns without reservation* any denial of or attempt to deny the Holocaust, as well as any manifestation of religious intolerance, incitement, harassment or violence against persons or communities, on the basis of ethnic origin or religious belief;

23. *Affirms its deep commitment* to the duty of remembrance, and welcomes the call of the Special Rapporteur for the active preservation of those Holocaust sites that served as Nazi death camps, concentration and forced labour camps and prisons, as well as his encouragement to States to take measures, including legislative, law enforcement and educational measures, to put an end to all forms of Holocaust denial;[15]

24. *Takes note* of the conclusions of the Special Rapporteur that revisionism and attempts to falsify history may, in certain circumstances, fall under the prohibition of hate speech under article 4 (a) of the Convention, which States are required to declare as offences punishable by law,[16] and that neo-Nazi recruitment attempting to mainstream extreme ideologies or racial, ethnic or religious hatred and intolerance may fall under article 4 (b) of the Convention;

25. *Calls upon* States to continue to take all appropriate measures aimed at preventing and countering hate speech, including on the Internet, and incitement to violence against persons in vulnerable situations, including the organization of meetings and violent protests, fundraising and engagement in other activities;

26. *Expresses serious concern* regarding attempts to prohibit, at the legislative level, symbols associated in States with the victory over Nazism;

27. *Expresses deep concern* about attempts at commercial advertising aimed at exploiting the sufferings of the victims of war crimes and crimes against humanity committed during the Second World War by the Nazi regime;

28. *Stresses* the need to respect the memory and that the practices described above do injustice to the memory of the countless victims of crimes against humanity committed in the Second World War, in particular those committed by the SS organization and by those who fought against the anti-Hitler coalition and collaborated with the Nazi movement, and may negatively influence children and young people, and that failure by States to effectively address such practices is incompatible with the obligations of States Members of the United Nations under its Charter, including those related to the purposes and principles of the Organization;

29. *Also stresses* that all such practices may fuel contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, antisemitism, Islamophobia, Christianophobia, xenophobia and related intolerance and contribute to the spread and multiplication of various extremist political parties, movements and groups of a racist or xenophobic

[14] A/73/305 and A/73/305/Corr.1, para. 56.
[15] A/72/291, para. 91.
[16] A/HRC/38/53, para. 15.

character, including neo-Nazis and skinhead groups, and in this regard calls for increased vigilance;

30. *Expresses concern* that the human rights and democratic challenges posed by extremist political parties, movements and groups are universal and no country is immune to them;

31. *Emphasizes* the need to take appropriate measures necessary to counter the practices described above, and calls upon States and all other stakeholders to take more effective measures in accordance with international human rights law to prevent, counter and combat those phenomena and extremist movements of a racist or xenophobic character, which pose a real threat to democratic values, and to increase their vigilance and be proactive in strengthening their efforts to recognize and effectively address those challenges;

32. *Underlines* the importance of data and statistics on racist and xenophobic crimes for identifying the types of offences committed, the profiles of victims and of perpetrators and whether the latter are affiliated with extremist movements or groups, thus enhancing better understanding of the phenomenon and identifying effective measures to address such racist and xenophobic crimes, and recalls in this regard the commitments made in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development[17] on data, monitoring and accountability, including collecting data disaggregated by characteristics relevant in national contexts;

33. *Encourages* States to adopt further measures to support training for the police and other law enforcement bodies on the ideologies of extremist political parties, movements and groups whose advocacy constitutes incitement to racist and xenophobic violence, to strengthen their capacity to address racist and xenophobic crimes, to fulfil their responsibility for bringing to justice the perpetrators of such crimes and to combat impunity;

34. *Expresses deep concern* about the increased number of seats occupied by representatives of extremist parties of a racist or xenophobic character in a number of national and local parliaments, and emphasizes in this regard the need for all democratic political parties to base their programmes and activities on respect for human rights and freedoms, democracy, the rule of law and good governance and to condemn all messages disseminating ideas that are based on racial superiority or hatred and that have the objective of fuelling contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

35. *Takes note* of the concern of the Special Rapporteur regarding the resurgence of neo-Nazism in contemporary times and growing support for and acceptance of neo-Nazism and related ideology in an increasing number of countries;[18]

36. *Notes with appreciation*, in this regard, the call of the Special Rapporteur upon political leaders and parties to strongly condemn incitement to racial discrimination or xenophobia, to promote tolerance and respect and to refrain from forming coalitions with extremist parties of a racist or xenophobic character;[19]

37. *Welcomes* the recommendation of the Special Rapporteur to continue to take steps through national legislation, in accordance with international human rights law, aimed at preventing hate speech and incitement to violence, to withdraw support – financial and otherwise – from political parties and other organizations that engage in neo-Nazi or other hate speech and to take steps to dismantle responsible

[17] Resolution 70/1.
[18] A/HRC/38/53, para. 16.
[19] A/72/291, para. 83.

organizations where such hate speech aims, or can reasonably be expected, to incite violence;[20]

38. *Encourages* States to improve diversity within law enforcement agencies, and urges them to take all appropriate measures to facilitate the filing of complaints about and to impose appropriate sanctions against those within the public service found to have committed racially motivated violence or to have used hate speech;

39. *Expresses deep concern* about the increase in reported cases of racist, antisemitic, Islamophobic, Arabophobic, Afrophobic and xenophobic manifestations during sports events, including those committed by extremist groups of a racist or xenophobic character, including neo-Nazis and skinhead groups, and calls upon States, international organizations, sports federations and other relevant stakeholders to strengthen measures to address such incidents, while also welcoming the steps that many States, sports federations and clubs have taken to eliminate racism at sporting events, including through sport practised without discrimination of any kind and in the Olympic spirit, which require human understanding, tolerance, inclusion, fair play and solidarity;

40. *Recalls* the recommendation of the Special Rapporteur to introduce into national criminal law a provision according to which committing an offence with racist or xenophobic motivations or aims constitutes an aggravating circumstance, allowing for enhanced penalties,[21] and encourages those States whose legislation does not contain such provisions to consider that recommendation;

41. *Notes* measures taken by States to prevent discrimination against, in particular but not limited to, persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities, people of African descent, Roma, migrants, refugees and asylum seekers, and to ensure their integration into society, urges States to ensure the full and effective implementation of legal, policy and institutional measures protecting these individuals and groups, including women and girls, and recommends that States effectively guarantee to everyone, without discrimination of any kind, their human rights, including those related to safety and security, access to justice, adequate reparation and appropriate information about their rights, and pursue prosecution and adequate punishment, as appropriate, of those responsible for racist and xenophobic crimes against them, including the possibility of seeking reparation or satisfaction for damages suffered as a result of such crimes;

42. *Underlines* that the roots of extremism are multifaceted and must be addressed through adequate measures such as education, awareness-raising and the promotion of dialogue, and in this regard recommends the increase of measures to raise awareness among young people of the dangers of the ideologies and activities of extremist political parties, movements and groups;

43. *Reaffirms*, in this regard, the particular importance of all forms of education, including human rights education, as a complement to legislative measures, and calls upon States to continue to invest in education, in both conventional and non-conventional curricula, inter alia, in order to transform attitudes and counteract ideas of racial hierarchies and superiority, and counter their negative influence, and to promote the values of non-discrimination, equality and respect for all, as outlined by the Special Rapporteur;

44. *Recognizes* the paramount role of education in promoting human rights and fundamental freedoms and combating racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, especially in promoting the principles of tolerance,

[20] A/HRC/38/53, para. 35 (c).
[21] A/69/334, para. 81.

non-discrimination, inclusion and respect for ethnic, religious and cultural diversity and preventing the spread of extremist racist and xenophobic movements and ideas;

45. *Strongly condemns* the use of educational material and rhetoric in educational settings, which promulgate racism, discrimination, hatred and violence on the basis of ethnic origin, nationality, religion or belief;

46. *Emphasizes* the recommendation of the Special Rapporteur presented at the sixty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in which he emphasized the importance of history classes in teaching the dramatic events and human suffering which arose out of the adoption of ideologies such as Nazism and Fascism;[22]

47. *Stresses* the importance of other positive measures and initiatives aimed at bringing communities together and providing them with space for genuine dialogue, such as round tables, working groups and seminars, including training seminars for State agents and media professionals, as well as awareness-raising activities, especially those initiated by civil society representatives, which require continued State support;

48. *Underlines* the positive role that relevant United Nations entities and programmes, in particular the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, can play in the aforementioned areas;

49. *Reaffirms* article 4 of the Convention, according to which States parties condemn all propaganda and all organizations which are based on ideas or theories of superiority of one race or group of persons of one colour or ethnic origin, or which attempt to justify or promote racial hatred and discrimination in any form, and undertake to adopt immediate and positive measures designed to eradicate all incitement to, or acts of, such discrimination and, to this end, with due regard to the principles embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the rights expressly set forth in article 5 of the Convention, inter alia:

(a) Shall declare an offence punishable by law all dissemination of ideas based on racial superiority or hatred, and incitement to racial discrimination, as well as all acts of violence or incitement to such acts against any race or group of persons of another colour or ethnic origin, and also the provision of any assistance to racist activities, including the financing thereof;

(b) Shall declare illegal and prohibit organizations, and also organized and all other propaganda activities, which promote and incite racial discrimination, and shall recognize participation in such organizations or activities as an offence punishable by law;

(c) Shall not permit public authorities or public institutions, national or local, to promote or incite racial discrimination;

50. *Also reaffirms* that, as underlined in paragraph 13 of the outcome document of the Durban Review Conference, any advocacy of national, racial or religious hatred that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence should be prohibited by law, that all dissemination of ideas based on racial superiority or hatred, or incitement to racial discrimination, as well as all acts of violence or incitement to such acts, shall be declared offences punishable by law, in accordance with the international obligations of States, and that these prohibitions are consistent with freedom of opinion and expression;

51. *Notes* the launch by the Secretary-General of the United Nations Strategy and Plan of Action on Hate Speech, which can play its part in addressing hate speech

[22] A/64/295, para. 104.

around the world while upholding freedom of opinion and expression, in collaboration with Governments, civil society, the private sector and other partners;

52. *Recognizes* the positive role that the exercise of the right to freedom of opinion and expression, as well as full respect for the freedom to seek, receive and impart information, including through the Internet, can play in combating racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

53. *Calls upon* States to strengthen freedom of expression, which can play a crucial role in promoting democracy and combating racist and xenophobic ideologies based on racial superiority;

54. *Also calls upon* States, who have the primary responsibility to counter discrimination and hate speech, and all relevant actors, including political and religious leaders, to promote inclusion and unity in response to the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, and to prevent, speak out and take strong action against racism, xenophobia, hate speech, violence, discrimination and stigmatization;

55. *Expresses concern* about the increased use of digital technologies to promote and disseminate racism, racial hatred, xenophobia, racial discrimination and related intolerance, and in this regard calls upon States parties to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights to counter the dissemination of the above-mentioned ideas while respecting their obligations under articles 19 and 20 of the Covenant, which guarantee the right to freedom of expression and outline the grounds on which the exercise of this right can be legitimately restricted;

56. *Recognizes* the need to promote the use of new information and communications technologies, including the Internet, to contribute to the fight against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

57. *Also recognizes* the positive role that the media can play in combating racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, promoting a culture of tolerance and inclusion and representing the diversity of a multicultural society;

58. *Encourages* States, civil society and other relevant stakeholders to use all opportunities, including those provided by the Internet and social media, to counter, in accordance with international human rights law, the dissemination of ideas based on racial superiority or hatred and to promote the values of equality, non-discrimination, diversity and democracy;

59. *Encourages* national human rights institutions, where they exist, to develop appropriate programmes to promote tolerance, inclusion and respect for all and to collect relevant information in this regard;

60. *Notes* the importance of strengthening cooperation at the regional and international levels with the aim of countering all manifestations of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, in particular regarding issues raised in the present resolution;

61. *Stresses* the importance of cooperating closely with civil society and international and regional human rights mechanisms in order to counter effectively all manifestations of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, as well as extremist political parties, movements and groups, including neo-Nazis and skinhead groups, and other similar extremist ideological movements that incite racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

62. *Recalls* the request of the Commission on Human Rights, in its resolution 2005/5, that the Special Rapporteur continue to reflect on this issue, make relevant recommendations in future reports and seek and take into account in this regard the views of Governments and non-governmental organizations;

63. *Invites* States to consider including in their reports for the universal periodic review and their reports to relevant treaty bodies information on the steps taken to combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, including with the aim of implementing the provisions of the present resolution;

64. *Requests* the Special Rapporteur to prepare, for submission to the General Assembly at its seventy-sixth session and to the Human Rights Council at its forty-seventh session, reports on the implementation of the present resolution, and encourages the Special Rapporteur to pay specific attention to paragraphs 5, 11, 13, 14, 15, 17, 25, 26, 27, 44 and 46 above, based on the views collected in accordance with the request of the Commission, as recalled in paragraph 62 above;

65. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Governments and non-governmental organizations that have submitted information to the Special Rapporteur in the course of the preparation of her report to the General Assembly;

66. *Encourages* States and non-governmental organizations to cooperate with the Special Rapporteur, including by providing information on developments with regard to the issues raised in the present resolution in order to contribute to the preparation of future reports to the General Assembly;

67. *Stresses* that such information is important for the sharing of experiences and best practices in the fight against extremist political parties, movements and groups, including neo-Nazis and skinhead groups, and other extremist ideological movements that incite racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

68. *Encourages* Governments to invest more resources in building and sharing knowledge on successful positive measures to prevent and counter racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance that go beyond sanctioning violations once they have occurred, including the provision of remedies to victims of relevant violations;

69. *Encourages* Governments, non-governmental organizations and relevant actors to disseminate, as widely as possible, information regarding the contents of and the principles outlined in the present resolution, including through the media, but not limited to it;

70. *Decides* to remain seized of the issue.

Prod-10

Ministerie van Justitie en Veiligheid

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Uw kenmerk
2 0 21Z11968

Bij beantwoording de datum en ons kenmerk vermelden. Wilt u s lechts één zaak in uw brief behandelen.

Datum 13 september 2021
Onderwerp Antwoorden Kamervragen inzake het niet strafbaar stellen van ontkenning Holocaust

In antwoord op uw brief van 28 juni 2021 (met kenmerk 2021Z11968**)** deel ik u mee dat de schriftelijke vragen van de leden Bisschop en Stoffer (beiden SGP) inzake het bericht dat Nederland op de vingers is getikt door Brussel vanwege het niet strafbaar stellen van ontkenning Holocaust, worden beantwoord zoals aangegeven in de bijlage bij deze brief. In verband met het gecombineerde antwoord op de vragen 4, 5, 7 en 8 deel ik u mede dat ik uw Kamer op 7 september jl. (nog ongenummerd) heb bericht dat ik in het standpunt van de Commissie aanleiding zie om een wetsvoorstel voor te bereiden.

De Minister van Justitie en Veiligheid,

Ferd Grapperhaus

Prod-11

EUROPESE COMMISSIE
Kabinet van Eerste Vicevoorzitter Frans Timmermans

Lid van het Kabinet

Brussel, 13. 08. 2015
BM/kr Ares (2015) 2715348

Geachte heer Van den Wittenboer,

De eerste vicevoorzitter van de Europese Commissie, de heer Frans Timmermans, belast met betere regelgeving, interinstitutionele betrekkingen, rechtsstatelijkheid en het handvest van de grondrechten, heeft mij gevraagd u te bedanken voor uw brief van 24 juni 2015 inzake de toepassing door Nederland van de Europese regelgeving inzake racisme.

In uw brief vraagt u de Commissie om tegen Nederland een inbreukprocedure in te leiden wegens niet-nakoming van zijn verplichtingen op grond van Kaderbesluit 2008/913/JBZ betreffende de bestrijding van bepaalde vormen en uitingen van racisme en vreemdelingenhaat door middel van het strafrecht. Tevens stelt u dat de Commissie niet aan haar verplichting heeft voldaan om onpartijdig, eerlijk en binnen een redelijke termijn klachten te behandelen en haar rol als hoedster van de verdragen niet vervult bij het waarborgen van de fundamentele waarden van de Unie en het bestrijden van criminaliteit, racisme en vreemdelingenhaat in de lidstaten, zoals het gebruik van nazisymbolen. U wijst ook op een brief die u in september 2014 hebt verstuurd aan het Nederlandse parlement over deze kwestie en een petitie die u op 24 juni 2015 hebt verstuurd aan het Europees Parlement overeenkomstig artikel 227 VWEU.

U hebt deze kwesties reeds aangekaart bij de Europese Commissie in een klacht die wij hebben ontvangen op 8 januari 2015 (referentienummer CHAP(2015)00917) en in een later schrijven van 21 april 2015. De bevoegde dienst heeft u, na een zorgvuldige analyse van uw op- en aanmerkingen, een uitvoerig antwoord gegeven bij brief van 21 april 2015. In deze brief zijn de lopende acties en initiatieven van de Commissie beschreven die de correcte en effectieve omzetting en uitvoering van het kaderbesluit betreffende racisme en vreemdelingenhaat door de lidstaten moeten garanderen.

./..

De heer J.P. VAN DEN WITTENBOER
Voorzitter
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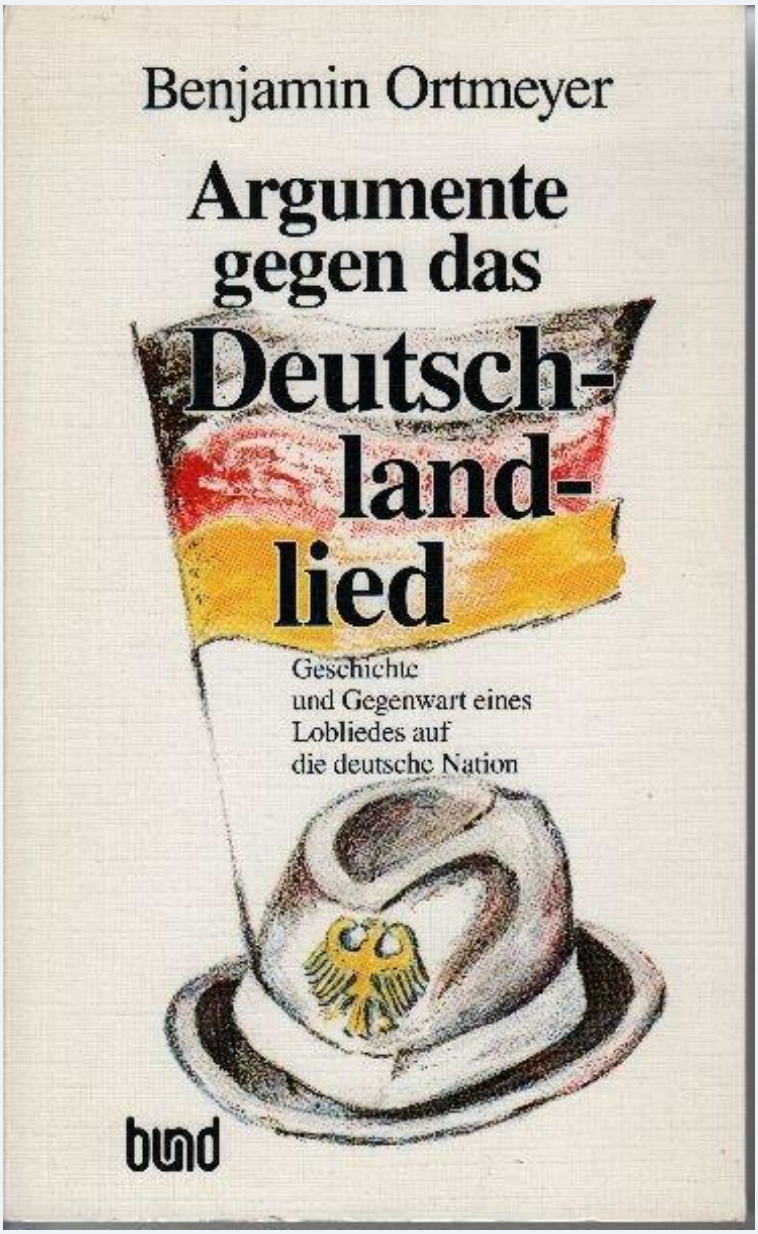
Na deze brief, en omdat u geen nieuwe wezenlijke informatie heeft verstrekt, heeft de Commissie u bij brief van 15 juni 2015 op de hoogte gesteld van haar beslissing om het dossier betreffende uw klacht af te sluiten.

Zoals reeds werd aangegeven in de aangehaalde antwoorden, kunnen individuele personen aan de Commissie weliswaar feitelijke of juridische informatie overleggen over aan een lidstaat toe te rekenen maatregelen of praktijken die onverenigbaar met een bepaling of beginsel van het recht van de Unie worden geacht, maar heeft de Commissie discretionaire bevoegdheid om te beslissen of de instelling van een procedure tegen een lidstaat wegens niet-nakoming van zijn verplichtingen op grond van het recht van de Unie op zijn plaats is.

Sta mij niettemin toe u nogmaals te verzekeren dat de Commissie streng toezicht uitoefent op de omzetting en uitvoering van het kaderbesluit door Nederland, net zoals zij dat doet voor alle andere lidstaten. Nu de Commissie sinds 1 december 2014 de bevoegdheid heeft om onder controle van het Hof van Justitie toezicht te houden op de toepassing van kaderbesluiten, is zij begonnen bilaterale dialogen met de lidstaten te voeren, inclusief met Nederland, om de volledige en correcte omzetting en uitvoering van het kaderbesluit te verzekeren. De Commissie zal niet aarzelen om op die basis inbreukprocedures in te leiden indien nodig.

Met vriendelijke groet,

Bernd MARTENCZUK



Autor:

Benjamin Ortmeyer
Titel:

Argumente gegen das Deutschlandlied : Geschichte und Gegenwart eines Lobliedes auf die deutsche Nation; mit S/W Abbildungen

ISBN:

(ISBN-13: 9783766322364)

Verlag:

Bund-Verlag
Format:

ca. 20,5 x 12,5 cm
Seiten:

180 S.
Gewicht:

290 g
Ort:

Köln
Einband:

Paperback
Sprache:

Deutsch

1991

KL Lublin 1941- 1944

Archieffoto Majdanek

Een hekpaal met de tekst "Deutschland über alles" (Duitsland bovenal) erin gegraveerd

Das Märchen vom untadeligen Herrn Hoffmann von Fallersleben

Theodor Heuss vermerkte in dem vielzitierten Briefwechsel mit Adenauer, in dem 1952 schließlich das Deutschlandlied zur Nationalhymne erklärt wurde, daß Hoffman von Fallersleben ein"Schwarz-Rot-Goldener" war! Er meinte damit : ein Demokrat war.

Ein Blick auf heute hilft vielleicht, eine skeptischere Einschätzung zu erlangen: Wer ist heute nicht alles ein "Schwarz-Rot-Goldener"!

So oder so kann es nur nützlich sein, die 6, 7 Bände des Herrn Hoffmann von Fallerleben einmal durchzulesen. Was da allerdings zutage tritt, - das muß ernst genommen werden.

Der Sinn des 1841 geschriebene Deutschlandlied, die Bedeutung von "Deutschland, Deutschland über alles", so wie es der **Dichter selbst** verstanden hat, wird rasch um einiges klarer!

Nationalismus, Fremdenhaß und reaktionäre Träumerei vom Kaiserreich

Beim Lesen der Gedichte des Hoffmann von Fallersleben schlägt uns zunächst ein Fremdenhaß, schlecht verbrämt mit einer angeblichen "Liebe" zu Deutschland entgegen, der peinlich berührt oder lächerlich wirkt, solange er sich nur gegen Fremdwörter richtet, denen er "Fluch und Vernichtung" wünscht.

Die Sache wird ernster, wenn sich zeigt, daß die altdeutschen Phantasien "Ach wenn der Kaiser doch erstünde" mit Lobliedern auf Kaiser Wilhem und Moltke sich in einen bösen Franzosenhaß integrieren. Heraus kommt dann der "Haß gegen dies verworfene Franzosengeschlecht, diese Scheusale der Menschheit", und es endet in Kriegsgedichten für Bismarck. Ein echter, demokratischer "Republikaner" war dieser Hoffmann von Fallersleben jedenfalls nicht.

Beginnen wir mit den eher harmlosen, peinlichen Passagen:

> "Nur in Deutschland, da will ich ewig leben"

schrieb Hoffmann von Fallersleben 1824 (Werke Band III, S. 234) was den Spott von Marx und Engels in ihrer Frühschrift "Deutsche Ideologie" (MEW 3, S.169) hervorrief, über dieses "wackere Verslein, des wackeren Hoffmann von Fallersleben".

Das Gedicht "Nur in Deutschland ist man froh, fröhlich sind nur wir" (20. September 1855, Werke Band III, s. 253, 254) ist auch Ausdruck einer penetranten Selbstbeweihräucherung, aber über solche kindischen Verse können auch Nichtdeutsche gewiß noch fröhlich lachen.

Der Bannstrahl dem Fremdwort gegenüber hört sich so an:

Unter der Überschrift "Die Fremdherrschaft" vom 28. Juni 1843 dichtete Herr Hoffmann von Fallersleben:

> "Deutsch zu sein in jeder Richtung
> fordert jetzt das Vaterland:
> Aus dem Leben, aus der Dichtung
> Sei das Fremde ganz verbannt!
>
> ...
> Schaffet ab die fremden Worte
> Die Bedeutung aber auch!
> Rein soll sein an jedem Ort
> Deutsche Sitt und deutscher Brauch
>
> ...
> Drum allaf! Fluch und Vernichtung
> Allem diesem fremden Tand!"
>
> (Werke Band IV, S. 341)

Was für eine merkwürdige Art "Republikaner" Hoffmann von Fallersleben war, zeigt sich auch in seiner reaktionären Träumerei vom Kaiserreich.

Am 1. Dezember 1837 dichtet er unter dem Titel "Im Jahre 1812":

> "Wenn der Kaiser doch erstände!
> Ach! er schläft zu lange Zeit:
> Unsre Knechtschaft hat kein Ende
> Und kein End hat unser Leid.
>
> ...
> Kaiser Friedrich, auf! erwache!

Mit dem heil'gen Reichspanier
Kommt zu der gerechten Rache!
Gott der Herr er ist mit dir.

(Werke Band IV, S. 5)

Solche obrigkeitshörigen Gedichte widmete er nicht nur dem vergangenen Kaiser, sondern seine "Hofgedichte" bezogen sich auch auf lebende Monarchen, und von Demokratie, Herrschaft des Volkes ist da nicht viel zu sehen.

Hoffmann von Fallersleben dichtete untertänigst:

"Wir sind bereit für Ihn hienieden
Zu jeder Zeit , in Krieg und Frieden,
in Freud und Schmerz
ein Mann, ein Herz
Hoch lebe! Hoch
der uns regiert und uns regierte
Hoch lebe Friedrich Wilhelm der Vierte!"
(Gesammelte Werke, Band VI, s. 20 - 21, 10. November 1840)

Eng mit diesem Monarchismus verbunden war auch der Militarismus bei Hoffmann von Fallersleben. So dichtete er etwa:

"Krieg ist Leben, Leben ist Krieg
...

Wir gewohnt zu jeder Zeit Krieg und Streit
Laßt uns gewöhnen an Krieg, an Tod und Sieg!

Lustig voran
Mann für Mann"

(Zitiert nach "A.H. Hoffmann von Fallersleben in seinen Liedern", Maximilian-Gesellschaft 1941, S.63)

Daß Hoffmann von Fallersleben ein äußerst merkwürdiger "Demokrat" war kommt auch in folgendem Gedicht zum Ausdruck:

"Der König von Preußen als deutscher Kaiser

Wofür jetzt alle Deutschen leben,

Wonach sie sich sehnen und eifrig streben,
Es wird dereinst auf Erden
Zur vollen Wahrheit werden.
Der König, der sich eben jetzt
Die Königskron auf Haupt gesetzt,
Der muß die deutsche Kaiserkrone
einst hinterlassen seinem Sohne.
Drum laßt uns jetzt das Glas erheben:
Der König als deutscher Kaiser soll leben!"

(Werke Band VI, S. 201, 18. Oktober 1861)

Noch eine Probe seines ach so "demokratischen" Grundtenors ist das Gedicht für den Generalfeldmarschall Graf Moltke, daß er am 8. Oktober 1873 dichtete:

" Wem gilt am heutigen Tage
Des Dankes Sang und Wort?
Ein Held ist heute geboren
Gott hat ihn auserkoren
zu Deutschlands Segenshort

Das bist du, edler Moltke!
Dank dir viel tausendmal!
Du kriegserfahrener Denker,
Du sicherer Schlachtenlenker,
Du glücklicher General!"

...
(Werke Band VI, s. 290)

Daß das alles auch nicht gerade Ausdruck hoher Dichtkunst ist, merkt man von Gedicht zu Gedicht deutlicher. Nicht die schlechten Gedichte sind Zufall, die wenigen akzeptablen sind die Glückstreffer, die Mehrheit unerträglich.

Auch Kaiser Wilhelm blieb 1871 nicht verschont.

Hoffmann von Fallersleben schuf kurz nach dem 18. Januar 1871 folgendes Lobgedicht:

"Wer ist es, der vom Vaterland
den schönsten Dank empfing?
vor Frankreichs Hauptstadt siegreich stand
und heim als Kaiser ging?
Du edles Deutschland, freue Dich,

dein König, hoch und ritterlich,
dein Wilhem, dein Kaiser Wilhelm ist's!

(Zitiert nach Gerstenberg, 1916, s. 78)

Auch über dies Gedicht hinaus geht zweifellos der bei Nationalisten nie ganz zu vermeidende Haß gegen andere Völker, konkret gegen die Franzosen.

Im Kriegsjahr 1870 schrieb er am 27. August an Adolf Strümpell:

> "Die gewaltige Zeit verschlingt alles Persönliche, alles was Liebe und Gemütlichkeit heißt und ist, und läßt uns nur den Haß übrig, den Haß gegen dies verworfene Franzosengeschlecht, diese Scheusale der Menschheit, diese tollen Hunde, diese grande nation de l'infamie et de la bassese.
>
> Gott gebe und Er gibt es, daß wir aus diesem schweren Kampfe glorreich hervorgehen und der Menschheit den großen Dienst erweisen, daß mein, unser aller 'Deutschland über alles' zur Wahrheit wird." (Hoffmann von Fallersleben, "An meine Freunde", S. 323)

Bei solchen Haßtiraden gegen die Idee der Völkerverständigung Hoffmann von Fallersleben als Vorbild herauszustellen, ja ihn als Ideal für heute darzustellen, das geht wirklich nicht, wenn die Kategorie Demokratie ernst genommen werden soll.

Das gilt es festzuhalten, - nicht einfach vom heutigen Standpunkt aus, sondern sogar vom Standpunkt eines deutschen Dichters, der nur ein paar Jahr älter war und auch ein paar bessere Gedichte geschrieben hat als Hoffmann von Fallersleben.

Goethe, der gewiß auch kein stürmischer Revolutionär in seiner Zeit war und trotz seiner überragenden dichterischen Leistung nicht kritiklos verherrlicht werden sollte, Goethe jedenfalls hatte zum Thema Franzosenhaß den "Deutschtümlern" á la Jahn, Arndt, Fallersleben seine klare Haltung entgegengesetz.

Als Goethe vorgeworfen wurde, daß er während der Befreiungskriege keine Hofgesänge gegen die Franzosen geschrieben habe, antwortete er:

> "Wie hätte ich nun Lieder des Hasses schreiben können ohne Haß! Und unter uns: Ich haßte die Franzosen nicht, wiewohl ich Gott dankte, als wir sie los wurden. Wie hätte ich auch, dem nur Kultur und Barbarei Dinge von Bedeutung sind, eine Nation hassen können, die zu den kultiviertesten der Erde gehört und der ich einen großen Teil meiner eigenen Bildung verdankte! Überhaupt ist es mit dem Nationalhaß ein eigenes Ding. Auf den untersten Stufen der Kultur werden Sie ihn immer am stärksten und heftigsten finden. Es gibt aber eine Stufe, wo er ganz verschwindet und wo man gewissermaßen über den Nationen steht und man ein Glück oder ein Wehe seines Nachbarvolkes empfindet, als wäre es dem eignen begegnet." (Goethe an Eckermann , am 10.März 1830)

Herr Hoffmann von Fallersleben befindet sich laut Goethe auf einer der "untersten Stufen der Kultur". Und in diesem Punkt hat Goethe allemal recht. Das zeigt sich auch gerade bei Hoffmann von Fallerslebens Antisemitismus!

Der Antisemitismus bei Hoffmann von Fallersleben

Hitler und die NS-Propagandisten waren große Lobhudeler von Hoffmann von Fallersleben. Diese große Bewunderung für den Dichter des Deutschlandliedes hat einen tieferen Grund nicht nur in dem oben bewiesenen Nationalismus, sondern gerade auch im Antisemitismus von Hoffmann von Fallersleben, der in der NS-Zeit genüßlich zitiert wurde:

> "Standen doch die Juden Heine und Börne dem 'Jungen Deutschland' vor, und sie verfemten mit fanatischem Haß alles Volkstümliche, weil es der Verherdung der Völker zur Weltjudenrepublik im Wege ist. Sie (Heine und Börne AdV) werden ihm (H.v.Fallersleben, AdV.) auch nicht verziehen haben, daß er in den 'Unpolitischen Liedern' sein Wissen um die wirtschaftliche Beherrschung der Völker durch Israel unumwunden ausgesprochen hat:
>
> 'Des deutschen Kaisers Kammerknechte
> sind jetzt Europas Kammerherrn.
> Am Himmel aller Erdenmächte,
> o Israel, wie glänzt dein Stern'"
>
> (Ernst Hauck, Das Deutschlandlied, 1941, S. 45)

In der Zeitschrift des Verbandes der Geschichtslehrer Deutschlands "Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht" erschien 1962 in Heft 10 ein Artikel von Fritz Sandmann "Das Deutschlandlied und der Nationalismus". In lässig lockerem Ton, gar mit dieser oder jenen "kritischen" Bemerkung gegen extremen Nationalismus, wird hier für das Deutschlandlied als "Ausdruck echter Vaterlandsliebe" plädiert.

Und, - daher wird dieser Aufsatz überhaupt hier erwähnt -, es wird in sehr bezeichnender Weise die existierende antijüdische Gesinnung bei Hoffmann von Fallersleben bagatellisiert.

Sandmann analysiert die Gedichte, stellt fest, daß der Dichter Sklaverei verflucht und verspottet und fährt fort:

> "Damit verbindet sich gesellschaftliche Satire ... Pfaffen, Juden, stehende Heere und Steuern werden durchgehechelt." (Sandmann, a.a.O. S. 643)

So steht es da, ohne weiteren Kommentar. So war halt angeblich das Leben und die "tiefe Wurzel" laut Sandman für dieses Durchhecheln ist eben die "Liebe zum deutschen Vaterland" und da geht's halt auch gegen die "Juden".

Solchermaßen eingestellt, behauptet Sandmann natürlich, die Nazis hätten einen ganz falschen Hoffmann von Fallersleben konstruiert:

> "ein angeblich antisemitischer und antichristlicher Dichter."
> (Sandmann, Ebd, S. 653)

Hier sieht man, **wie** jemand, der es besser weiß, bewußt Spuren verwischt. Hat Sandmann eben noch festgestellt, daß "die Juden" durchgehechelt" wurden - was durchaus stimmt - stellt er sich nun hin und behauptet, das wäre eine Erfindung der Nazis gewesen, der Hoffmann von Fallersleben wäre gar nicht antisemitisch.

Damit diese Verdrehung der Tatsachen für den deutschen BRD-Nationalisten auch glaubhaft klingt, wird die 2000 Jahre alte Methode verwendet, eine wahre Aussage und eine Lüge in einen Satz zu packen, um der Lüge den Schein von Wahrheit zu verschaffen.

In der Tat war Hoffmann von Fallersleben kein "antichristlicher Dichter", jede kriegerische Aktion wurde mit "Gott" begrüßt und begründet. Aber er war in der Tat und nicht angeblich "antisemitisch", **das** ist keine Erfindung der Nazis gewesen, das ist nachweisbar. Denn die Nazis haben selbstverständlich die Gelegenheit genutzt, die antisemitschen Passagen bei Hoffmann von Fallersleben in den Vordergrund zu stellen.

Auch ein anderer Lobhudler des Hoffmann von Fallersleben, Hans Tümmler, in seiner Schrift "Deutschland, Deutschland über alles" bestreitet, daß Herr Hoffmann durchaus antisemitisch war. Tümmler spricht einfach von "angeblich antisemitisch" (S. 14), so als ob in **diesem** Punkt die NS-Propaganda einfach Fallersleben falsch zitiert hätten. Das hatten die NS-Ideologen gar nicht nötig.

Dabei geht es um mehr als um gehässige Ausfälle gegen Heinrich Heine, der große "Konkurrent" des kleinen Dichters Hoffmann. Und um mehr als um das von dem NS-Schreiber Hauck zitierte Gedicht.

Angesichts der hartnäckigen Vertuschung des Antisemitismus - einer Vertuschung, die bei gelehrten Professoren wie Sandmann nicht einfach mit Unwissenheit entschuldigt werden kann, hier wird bewußt die Wahrheit gefälscht, - ist es unumgänglich, wenigstens einige der bösesten antisemitischen Spottgedichte anzuführen, um zu **beweisen** , daß Herr Hoffmann von Fallersleben schon damals gewiß keinen Vorbildcharakter hatte - ganz zu schweigen davon, wie es möglich ist, daß heute nach Auschwitz, Treblinka und Majdanek ein solcher antisemitischer Hetzer fast einhellig in der bundesdeutschen Öffentlichkeit verehrt wird.

Nehmen wir zunächst die Ausfälle gegen Heine. Fallersleben polemisierte gegen Heine, der konvertiert war, in gehässiger Weise in eindeutigen Anspielungen nach dem Motto "Jud bleibt Jud":

> "Herrlich schöne Dichtergabe
> lieh Jehova dir zu Pfande
> und du hast mit ihr gewuchert
> freventlich zu deiner Schande.
>
> Ja du schwärmtest für das hohe,
> für das Schöne nur zum Scheine,
> koscher war für deine Seele
> doch zuletzt nur das Gemeine."
>
> (Zitiert nach Helmut Maier, "Von der Maas bis an die Memel?",Winterlingen,o.J., S. 10)

Diese Anspielungen "koscher", "Jehova" waren eindeutig genug, der Hinweis auf "Wucher" mußte auch dem letzten klarmachen, daß Fallersleben sich hier der antijüdischen Stereotypen bedient, die allerorts in immer größerem Umfang gehandelt wurden.

Aber bei - gutwillig ausgelegt - bösen Ausfällen gegen einen Kollegen bleibt es nicht.

In obskuren Gedichten wie "Der ewige Jude spricht" (Werke Band VI, s. 155, 156) kommt seine antijüdische Gesinnung zum Ausdruck. Im Gedicht "Israel" ("...ewig soll dein Beten dauern/ und um Israel dein Trauern/ denn es hebt nie wieder an...". Werke Band IV, S. 47) wird deutlich, daß Hoffmann von Fallersleben in seiner antijüdischen Grundeinstellung auch an den christlichen Antijudaismus anknüpfte.

Im Gedicht "Das neue Jerusalem!" verspottet er die gläubigen Juden. (7. Januar 1841, Werke Band IV, S. 170, 171) Wenn Hoffmann von Fallersleben gegen Heuchler und Pfaffen vom Leder zieht, so endet sein Gedicht mit dem antijudaistischen Vorwurf, diese Leute seien wie die Juden, die Jesus' Kreuzigung gefordert hätten:

"Ihr riefet wie die Juden weiland
Und lauter nur: ha, kreuzigt ihn!"

(20. Mai 1840,Werke Band IV, s. 206)

In seinem Gedicht "Emancipation" vom 27. April 1840 kommen seine gängigen antisemitischen Klischees deutlich zum Ausdruck:

"Du raubtest unter unsern Füßen
Uns unser deutsches Vaterland:
Ist das dein Leiden? das dein Büßen?
Das deines offnen Grabes Rand?

O Israel, von Gott gekehret,
Hast du dich selbst zum Gott gemacht,
Und bist, durch diesen Gott belehret,
Auf Wucher, Lug und Trug bedacht.

Willst du von diesem Gott nicht lassen,
Nie öffne Deutschland dir sein Ohr!
Willst du nicht deine Knechtschaft hassen
Nie ziehst du durch der Freiheit Thor."

(Werke Band IV, s. 207, 208)

Hier geht er schon einen Schritt weiter, der "Wucher, Lug und Trug" werden als Eigenschaften der Juden benannt. Der "Raub des deutschen Vaterlandes" als These leitet über zum nächsten Thema: Die Juden als Herren der Welt. Diese Antijudaistische Stereotype findet sich auch im Gedicht "Von Gottes Gnaden, 27. Juni 1841, einem weiteren Spottgedicht auf die Juden, in dem es in den ersten zwei Zeilen heißt:

"Sie haben sich von Gottes Gnaden
zu Herren dieser Welt gemacht" (Werke Band IV, S. 208)

Ein antijüdisches Spottgedicht schrieb er am 7. April 1842 (nach der Melodie "Im Kreise froher kluger Zecher") mit dem Titel "Das Lied von Sandomir":

"Ich kenn' ein Volk im deutschen Land,
Das macht von sich ein groß Geschrei
...
Ich kenn' ein Volk, das sich allein
Vom lieben Gott begnadet hält,
..."

Und in diesem Stil 6 Strophen, eine gehäßiger und gemeiner als die andere. (Werke Band IV, S. 230-231), eine Fundgrube für die heutigen antisemitisch operierenden Neonazis.

Nicht allein vom heutigen Standpunkt aus, also nach den Erfahrungen mit den NS-Verbrechen gegen die jüdische Bevölkerung, ist dieser Antisemitismus unerträglich. Nein, auch schon zur damaligen Zeit, als Hoffmann von Fallersleben das Deutschlandlied schrieb, war für viele Zeitgenossen dieser Antisemitismus klar zu erkennen. Und der Antisemitismus wurde auch angeprangert, und zwar nicht nur von Leuten wie Heine und Börne.

Es kam in Deutschland 1819, 1830, 1834 , ja bis zum März 1848 im Odenwald zu antisemtischen Ausfällen, den sogenannten "Hepp-Hepp-Unruhen. (Der Hetzruf war: Hepp, Hepp ...Jud verreck) Die wirklich fortschrittlichen "48er" nahmen energisch gegen dies Judenhetze Stellung. Dies zeigte sich auch in der Erklärung einiger in diesem Punkt fortschrittlicher Abgeordneter der zweiten Badischen Kammer.

Dort heißt es:

> Mit tiefem Schmerz ...vernehmen wir, daß das leuchtende Panier der Freiheit besudelt werden will durch schmähliche Exzesse. ...durch die blinde Zerstörungswut und Gefährdung der Personen und des Eigentums unsere Mitbürger mosaischen Glaubens...
>
> Nur Diener der Reaktion oder von ihnen irregeleitete vermögen zu Judenverfolgungen die Hand zu bieten, wie sie nie ein freies Land, wohl aber der Despotismus könnte." (Quelle: Karl Mathy, Nachlaß, Leipzig 1898, S. 1240. Zitiert nach Elenore Sterling, Judenhaß, Frankfurt/M. 1969, S. 165-166)

* * *

Hoffman von Fallersleben schrieb das Lied: "Deutschland, Deutschland über alles" 1841, sieben Jahre vor der "Revolution und Konterrevolution" von 1848. Doch die Behauptungen, dieses Lied wäre sozusagen ein Kind der revolutionär-demokratischen Bewegung, stimmt in doppelter Hinsicht nicht.

Das Betrifft erstens den Autor, der wie wir schon gesehen haben, keineswegs ein konsequenter aufrechter Demokrat und Humanist seiner Zeit war!

Dies kann auch biographisch auf sein Engagement nach 1870 für Bismarck-Deutschland und seine reservierte Haltung gegenüber dem Parlament in der Paulskirche gezeigt werden. Birgit Lermen schrieb auf diese Frage eingehend korrekt über Hoffman von Fallersleben:

> "Er beobachtete selbst die Achtundvierziger Revolution aus der Distanz und schlug die Wahl in das Parlament der Paulskirche aus, weil er sich immer noch eine Versöhnung mit Preußen und eine Rückkehr auf seinen Lehrstuhl erhoffte. ... Hoffmann begrüßt diese Eini in Zeilen wiegung
>
> Und endlich ward beschieden
> mir diese große Zeit,
> ein einig Reich voll Frieden,
> voll Glück und Herrlichkeit"
>
> (Birgit Lermen, in "Unverdrossen für Europa", Festschrift für Kai Uwe von Hassel, herausgegeben von P. Jenninger, Baden-Baden 1988, S. 17. Das Gedicht ist enthalten in "Gedichte und Lieder", Hoffmann von Fallersleben, Hrsg.: H. Wendebourg und A. Gerbert, Hamburg 1974, S. 46)

Bekanntlich war von "Glück und Herrlichkeit" für die Arbeiterbewegung und die demokratische Bewegung unter Bismarck nicht zu sehen: Durch die Sozialistengesetze gab es ein "einig Reich voll Frieden" für das preußische Militär und die Fabrikbesitzer.

Nein, die Behauptung das "Deutschlandlied" wäre ein Kind der revolutionär-demokratischen Bewegung ist falsch. Dies läßt sich auch deutlich zeigen, wenn in den folgenden Jahrzehnten die Wirkung dieses Liedes analysiert wird!

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Herrn Björn Engholm
Ministerpräsident von Schleswig-Holstein
Kiel

Sehr geehrter Herr Engholm!

7.9.91

Ihre Rede "Nachdenken über das Deutschlandlied" habe ich im Sozialdemokratischen Pressedienst gelesen.

Meiner Meinung nach sind zwei entscheidende Aspekte ausschlaggebend:

1) **Der real existierende Antisemitismus bei Hoffmann von Fallersleben.** Er darf nicht unterschlagen werden. Er ist so gewichtig nach Auschwitz, Treblinka und Sobibor, daß somit ein Antisemit wie der Dichter des Deutschlandliedes der deutschen Jugend nicht als VORBILD gelten darf. Antisemitismus und demokratische Grundeinstellung schließen sich aus - schon vor 1933, aber sowieso nach 1945.

2) **Die Gefühle der Überlebenden des Völkermordes.** Es sind Emotionen. Die Melodie des Deutschlandliedes, die Klänge wecken Assoziationen, bei all denen die Auschwitz, Majdanek, oder auch die KZs innerhalb Deutschlands überlebt haben. Manche mögen das Lied irgenwie akzeptieren, aber freudige Gefühle kann es nicht auslösen - das muß man verstehen.

Durch dieses Lied werden die Opfer des Völkermordes emotional beim Absingen dieser Hymne ausgegrenzt.

Ich erlaube mir, Ihnen den Artikel aus der Allgemeinen Jüdischen Wochenzeitung zu diesem Thema beizulegen - als ein Beitrag zum "Nachdenken über das Deutschlandlied".

Zu einer anderen, damit allerdings zusammenhängenden Frage.

Da ich in Kiel geboren bin, wende ich mich an Sie auch als Ministerpräsident. Die Hakenkreuzflagge im Marinemuseum friedlich neben den anderen Flaggen sind eine unerträgliche ... mir fehlen die Worte. Ich bin zitternd nach einem Besuch dieses Museums raus gegangen. Die dahinterstehende Haltung: "Ob Kaiser, ob Hitler, ob BRD - die Marine ist die Marine" kann doch nicht allen Ernstes akzeptiert werden. Glauben Sie mir, ich kenne genau die pseudohistorischen Rechtfertigungen für ein solche "Konzept" für ein Museum. Die Wahrheit ist, daß die Hakenkreuzfahne dort friedlich hängt, ohne daß die Greul des Völkermordes in irgendeiner Weise aufgezeigt werden.

Ich bitte Sie auch als Vorsitzender der SPD um eine Antwort.

Mit freundlichen Grüßen,
Ihr Benjamin Ortmeyer

Frankfurter Sparkasse (BLZ 500 501 02) KTO.-NR.: 111 - 076329

Horst Wessel-lied

Verfassungswidrige Kennzeichen - (§§ 85, 86a
stcB)

Na de machtsovername van Hitler in 1933 gebruikten de nazi's het eerste couplet van het 'Deutschlandlied' als de inleiding van het „Horst-Wessel-Lied", de officiële partijhymne van de NSDAP.
Bron: Duitsland Instituut

het Hoger gerecht van Oldenburg heeft in 1987 een uitspraak gedaan over het gebruik van het Horstwessel-Lied,en daaruit volgt dat ook de melodie verboden is,en verandering in de tekst.Dit geldt met name de melodie en tevens de interpretatie van de melodie met gewijzigde tekst.

Das "Horst-Wessel-Lied" mit richtigem und auch mit verfremdeten Text (BayObLG, Urteil vom 19.07.1962, Az. Rreg 4 St 171162, zu finden in NJW 1962,1878 und OLG Oldenburg, Urteil vom 05.10.1987, Az. Ss 481i87, zu Íinden in MDR 1988, 251 Í.j
Rechtsanwàltin Gisa Pahl Dahlengrund 55 21077 Hamburg, Deutschland.

USA **RELEASE**

HITLER'S INFERNO

1. Hitler in Rome 1937. **2.** Deutschland Über Alles. **3.** Die Fahne Hoch. **4.** Heil Hitler Dir! **5.** Goebbels introduces Hitler 1934. **6.** The Marching Songs Medley. **7.** Hitler speaks in Vienna 1939. **8.** Heil Deutschland. **9.** Wenn Die S.S. Und Die S.A. Aufmarschiert. **10.** Die Jugend Marschiert. **11.** plead "Not Guilty" at Nuremberg.

Never before has this shocking material been heard in the United States. Most of these songs and speeches were taken from German radio stations after the war. Their joyous quality is frightening, when one thinks of the murder and destruction that followed. It must never happen again in the civilized world. In 1945 these songs and speeches were recorded on L.P. by Audio Rarities in the U.S.A. Now in 1995, this work was recorded on CD by: **Intermediary Foundation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. P.O. Box 324 - 5660 AH Geldrop - the Netherlands.**

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ANTI-FASCIST COMMENTARY BY AMERICAN NARRATOR